Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Group
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2025

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Group

Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Nature of business and principal activities	Providing municipal services and maintaining the best interest of the local community, mainly in the Mangaung area.
Mayoral committee	
Executive Mayor	Nthatisi GMS
Mayoral Committee Members	Jonas-Malephane VE Kruger CL Letawana MM Mosala MT Nhlapo NA Qai A Soqaga VS Titi-Odili VE Tsoleli SP Twala PS
Deputy Executive Mayor	Titi-Odili LM
Speaker	Mathae BL
Accounting Officer	More S
Chief Financial Officer	Thekisho Z
Registered office	Bram Fischer Building Cnr Nelson Mandela Drive and Markgraaff Street Bloemfontein 9301
Postal address	PO Box 3704 Bloemfontein 9301
Controlling entity	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality
Economic entity	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Group (Municipal entity Centlec included)
Municipal entity	Centlec SOC Ltd
Bankers	ABSA Development Bank of South Africa Nedbank Standard Bank
Auditors	Auditor General of South Africa
Enabling legislation	Division of Revenue Act, (Act 16 of 2019) Municipal Demarcation Act, (Act 27 of 1998) Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) Municipal Property Rates Act, (Act 3 of 2017) Municipal Structures Act, (Act 117 of 1998) Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000)

Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the consolidated annual financial statements presented to the council:

	Page
Abbreviations	3
Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval	4
Accounting Officer's Report	5
Statement of Financial Position	6 - 7
Statement of Financial Performance	8
Statement of Changes in Net Assets	9 - 10
Cash Flow Statement	11
Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts	12 - 17
Accounting Policies	18 - 60
Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements	61 - 169
Appendixes:	
Appendix A: Councillors' arrear consumer accounts (over 90 days)	170 - 172
Appendix B: Disclosure of Grants and Subsidies in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act	173 - 174

Index

Abbreviations used within the financial statements:

ACT	Actual
BAL	Balance
CAPEX	Capital expenditure
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
FRESHCO	Free State Social Housing Company
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HOD	Head of Directorate
IGRAP	Interpretation of the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IPTN	Integrated Public Transport Network
ISUPG	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education & Training Authority
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003)
MMM	Mangaung Metro Municipality
OPEX	Operational expenditure
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SOC	State Owned Company
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
USDG	Urban Settlements Development Grant
VAT	Value Added Tax
WIP	Work-in-Progress

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the consolidated annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the consolidated annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the economic entity as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the consolidated annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The consolidated annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the economic entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner.

The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the economic entity and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the economic entity’s business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

The focus of risk management in the economic entity is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the economic entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the economic entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated annual financial statements in terms of Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003), and has signed on behalf of the economic entity.

The accounting officer certifies that the salaries, allowances and benefits of Councillors, loans made to Councillors, if any, and payments made to Councillors for loss of office, if any, as disclosed in note 49 of these consolidated annual financial statements are not within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, (Act 20 of 1998) and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with this Act.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the consolidated annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The accounting officer has reviewed the economic entity’s cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2026 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the economic entity has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Although the accounting officer is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the economic entity, he is supported by the economic entity's external auditors to express an independent opinion on the fair presentation of the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the economic entity's consolidated annual financial statements.

The consolidated annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 169, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 30 September 2025 and were signed by:

More S
City Manager

Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

Net surplus of the economic entity was R 262 385 866 (2024: surplus R 85 131 842).

2. Going concern

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The economic entity still has the power to levy rates and taxes and it will continue to receive funding from government as evident from the equitable share allocation in terms of the Division of Revenue Act, (Act 5 of 2023).

Refer to the going concern note 68 for more detail.

3. Subsequent events

Refer to note 74.

4. Trading services

Effective from 1 July 2025, Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality is introducing ring-fenced business units for the Water and Sanitation Departments, in line with the National Treasury Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (2021) and the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA). These reforms are designed to strengthen financial sustainability, service delivery and governance in essential municipal trading services.

5. Accounting Officers' interest in contracts

None.

6. Accounting Officer

The accounting officer of the municipality during the year and to the date of this report is as follows:

Name	Nationality
More S	South African

The consolidated annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 169, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 30 September 2025 and were signed by:

More S
City Manager

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

		Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024 Restated*	2025	2024 Restated*
Assets					
Current Assets					
Inventory	3	690 728 315	647 296 478	436 295 070	425 668 037
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	5	1 422 520 235	1 486 258 883	973 823 973	1 036 913 368
Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions	6	435 453 044	449 935 403	435 453 044	449 935 403
Other receivables from exchange transactions	7	294 973 561	256 316 471	72 018 033	60 881 480
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	4	6 292 732	3 801 564	6 292 732	3 801 564
VAT receivables	8	35 744 372	27 542 891	16 749 198	6 666 931
Centlec intercompany loan	9	-	-	1 106 629 079	822 297 757
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1 103 524 938	494 860 924	1 064 527 330	483 750 375
Centlec receivables	16	-	-	6 554 416	6 554 416
Non-current receivables	17	-	66 185	-	-
VAT input tax accrual and provision for VAT impairment	8	448 737 502	396 052 084	330 833 177	294 013 457
		4 437 974 699	**3 762 130 883**	**4 449 176 052**	**3 590 482 788**
Non-Current Assets					
Investment properties	11	1 604 198 979	1 590 665 600	1 604 198 979	1 590 665 600
Property, plant and equipment	12	22 362 092 506	17 827 911 840	11 157 298 907	11 486 568 658
Intangible assets	13	198 270 943	186 131 292	95 532 983	87 662 950
Heritage assets	14	263 297 202	261 740 952	263 297 202	261 740 952
Investments in controlled entities	15	-	-	100	100
Centlec receivables	16	-	-	563 821 120	838 245 325
Non-current receivables	17	2 561 521	181 690	190 938	181 690
Living resources	18	3 650 000	3 194 500	3 650 000	3 194 500
Deferred tax	19	2 967 638 581	1 534 418 783	-	-
		27 401 709 732	**21 404 244 657**	**13 687 990 229**	**14 268 259 775**
Total Assets		**31 839 684 431**	**25 166 375 540**	**18 137 166 281**	**17 858 742 563**
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Payables from exchange transactions	20	3 430 937 135	2 890 429 862	1 603 659 439	1 761 532 933
Payables from non-exchange transactions	21	131 026 442	162 419 023	131 026 442	162 419 023
Consumer deposits	22	190 904 287	192 405 516	34 145 032	33 698 339
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	23	191 730 084	193 594 528	191 730 084	193 594 528
Borrowings	24	96 269 377	156 246 602	96 269 377	156 246 602
Provisions	25	156 297 404	152 602 161	156 297 404	152 602 161
Employee benefit obligations	26	44 349 000	62 083 000	39 335 000	39 381 000
Finance lease obligation	27	2 364 005	-	-	-
VAT output tax accrual	8	616 100 566	579 946 293	200 104 648	204 648 350
		4 859 978 300	**4 389 726 985**	**2 452 567 426**	**2 704 122 936**
Non-Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	24	54 304 749	279 516 756	54 304 749	150 576 463
Provisions	25	884 508 730	933 855 705	884 508 730	933 855 705
Employee benefit obligations	26	762 641 000	674 507 000	603 544 000	563 310 000
FRESHCO	28	107 136 548	121 264 444	107 136 548	121 264 444
Land availability	29	220 049 006	235 886 474	220 049 006	235 886 474
Finance lease obligation	27	2 893 015	-	-	-
Deferred tax	19	2 582 734 136	1 311 285 052	-	-
		4 614 267 184	**3 556 315 431**	**1 869 543 033**	**2 004 893 086**
Total Liabilities		**9 474 245 484**	**7 946 042 416**	**4 322 110 459**	**4 709 016 022**

* See Note 77

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

		Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024 Restated*	2025	2024 Restated*
Net Assets		**22 365 438 947**	**17 220 333 124**	**13 815 055 822**	**13 149 726 541**
Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	30	9 861 928 132	4 991 470 579	855 465 420	867 249 077
Self-insurance reserve	31	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
COID reserve	32	13 625 156	15 749 079	13 625 156	15 749 079
Other NDR	33	60 000 000	60 000 000	-	-
Accumulated surplus		12 419 885 659	12 143 113 466	12 935 965 246	12 256 728 385
Total Net Assets		**22 365 438 947**	**17 220 333 124**	**13 815 055 822**	**13 149 726 541**

* See Note 77

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Notes	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
		2025	2024 Restated*	2025	2024 Restated*
Revenue					
Revenue from exchange transactions					
Service charges	34	5 666 142 388	5 025 331 923	2 240 763 065	1 926 678 529
Rental of facilities and equipment	35	43 812 053	40 388 217	43 812 053	40 388 217
Other income from exchange transactions	37	55 979 691	51 312 803	44 947 764	36 303 539
Interest received from exchange transactions	38	743 058 723	653 872 857	989 894 418	885 032 125
Dividends received	38	9 271	8 036	9 271	8 036
Agency services	39	2 392 013	7 279 311	-	-
Service concession arrangements	40	29 969 321	29 967 588	29 969 321	29 967 588
Commission received	41	31 186 147	30 566 927	31 186 147	30 566 927
Transport fees	42	14 138 795	-	14 138 795	-
Total revenue from exchange transactions		**6 586 688 402**	**5 838 727 662**	**3 394 720 834**	**2 948 944 961**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions					
Taxation revenue					
Property rates	43	1 792 354 861	1 448 159 127	1 792 354 861	1 448 159 127
Interest received from non-exchange transactions	44	206 878 034	172 226 079	206 878 034	172 226 079
Transfer revenue					
Fines, penalties and forfeits	36	58 314 548	96 657 670	44 841 943	92 918 436
Government grants & subsidies	45	2 346 106 978	2 191 147 817	2 346 106 978	2 191 147 817
Public contributions and donations	46	100 000	1 287 837	100 000	1 287 837
Municipal debt relief	47	416 349 573	-	287 409 280	-
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		**4 820 103 994**	**3 909 478 530**	**4 677 691 096**	**3 905 739 296**
Total revenue		**11 406 792 396**	**9 748 206 192**	**8 072 411 930**	**6 854 684 257**
Expenditure					
Employee related costs	48	(2 621 550 446)	(2 415 959 324)	(2 060 142 456)	(1 904 927 871)
Remuneration of councillors	49	(77 818 081)	(74 551 839)	(77 818 081)	(74 551 839)
Depreciation and amortisation	50	(925 448 012)	(818 546 654)	(613 566 650)	(579 785 634)
Finance costs	52	(377 744 357)	(331 636 617)	(319 515 565)	(308 572 139)
Debt impairment and bad debt write off	54	(2 188 465 556)	(1 595 209 317)	(2 085 327 433)	(1 526 849 080)
General expenses	55	(517 413 298)	(468 837 827)	(531 017 469)	(486 216 142)
Bulk purchases	56	(3 743 816 126)	(3 384 844 887)	(993 348 140)	(914 593 751)
Contracted services	57	(809 692 007)	(780 298 766)	(660 201 687)	(647 205 404)
Grants, transfers and subsidies	58	-	-	(54 834 783)	(72 173 913)
Total expenditure		**(11 261 947 883)**	**(9 869 885 231)**	**(7 395 772 264)**	**(6 514 875 773)**
Operating surplus (deficit)		**144 844 513**	**(121 679 039)**	**676 639 666**	**339 808 484**
Inventory losses/write-downs	3	(6 623 760)	(1 995 706)	(6 623 760)	(1 995 706)
Gain on biological assets	18	570 500	630 600	570 500	630 600
Remeasurement of provision	25	50 517 361	100 360 677	50 517 361	100 360 677
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	26	10 848 889	16 374 622	16 156 898	11 122 400
Impairment loss	51	(63 556 165)	(59 181 406)	(56 441 463)	(54 865 231)
Fair value adjustments	59	13 548 324	3 814 817	13 548 324	3 814 817
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities	60	(49 534 510)	5 196 225	(29 108 028)	8 506 209
		(44 229 361)	**65 199 829**	**(11 380 168)**	**67 573 766**
Surplus (deficit) before taxation		**100 615 152**	**(56 479 210)**	**665 259 498**	**407 382 250**
Taxation	61	(161 770 714)	(141 611 052)	-	-
Surplus for the year		**262 385 866**	**85 131 842**	**665 259 498**	**407 382 250**

* See Note 77

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Group

Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Revaluation reserve	Other NDR	Insurance reserve	COID reserve	Total reserves	Accumulated surplus / deficit	Total net assets
Economic entity							
Opening balance as previously reported	5 005 636 367	60 000 000	10 000 000	17 383 704	5 093 020 071	11 830 824 323	16 923 844 394
Adjustments							
Prior year adjustments 77	-	-	-	-	-	213 254 896	213 254 896
Balance at 01 July 2023 as restated*	**5 005 636 367**	**60 000 000**	**10 000 000**	**17 383 704**	**5 093 020 071**	**12 044 079 219**	**17 137 099 290**
Changes in net assets							
Realisation of the revaluation reserve through accumulated surplus	(408 768)	-	-	-	(408 768)	408 768	-
Disposals	(6 210 593)	-	-	-	(6 210 593)	-	(6 210 593)
Realisation of the revaluation reserve through depreciation	(11 859 012)	-	-	-	(11 859 012)	11 859 012	-
Prior period error	-	-	-	-	-	(72 445 690)	(72 445 690)
Revaluation of assets	4 312 585	-	-	-	4 312 585	-	4 312 585
Contribution received	-	-	1 145 719	-	1 145 719	(1 145 719)	-
Insurance claims processed	-	-	(1 145 719)	(1 634 625)	(2 780 344)	2 780 344	-
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	(14 165 788)	-	-	(1 634 625)	(15 800 413)	(58 543 285)	(74 343 698)
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	157 577 532	157 577 532
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	(14 165 788)	-	-	(1 634 625)	(15 800 413)	99 034 247	83 233 834
Total changes	(14 165 788)	-	-	(1 634 625)	(15 800 413)	99 034 247	83 233 834
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2024	**4 991 470 579**	**60 000 000**	**10 000 000**	**15 749 079**	**5 077 219 658**	**12 143 113 663**	**17 220 333 321**
Changes in net assets							
Realisation of the revaluation reserve through accumulated surplus	(408 768)	-	-	-	(408 768)	408 768	-
Realisation of the revaluation reserve through depreciation	(11 853 439)	-	-	-	(11 853 439)	11 853 439	-
Revaluation of assets	4 882 719 760	-	-	-	4 882 719 760	-	4 882 719 760
Contribution received	-	-	1 150 672	-	1 150 672	-	1 150 672
Insurance claims processed	-	-	(1 150 672)	(2 123 923)	(3 274 595)	2 123 923	(1 150 672)
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	4 870 457 553	-	-	(2 123 923)	4 868 333 630	14 386 130	4 882 719 760
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	262 385 866	262 385 866
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	4 870 457 553	-	-	(2 123 923)	4 868 333 630	276 771 996	5 145 105 626
Total changes	4 870 457 553	-	-	(2 123 923)	4 868 333 630	276 771 996	5 145 105 626
Balance at 30 June 2025	**9 861 928 132**	**60 000 000**	**10 000 000**	**13 625 156**	**9 945 553 288**	**12 419 885 659**	**22 365 438 947**
Notes	30	33	31	32			

* See Note 77

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Revaluation reserve	Other NDR	Insurance reserve	COID reserve	Total reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Controlling entity							
Opening balance as previously reported	875 069 544	-	10 000 000	17 383 704	902 453 248	11 974 334 952	12 876 788 200
Adjustments							
Prior year adjustments - note 77	-	-	-	-	-	(138 482 449)	(138 482 449)
Balance at 01 July 2023 as restated*	**875 069 544**	**-**	**10 000 000**	**17 383 704**	**902 453 248**	**11 835 852 503**	**12 738 305 751**
Changes in net assets							
Insurance claims processed	-	-	-	(1 634 625)	(1 634 625)	1 634 625	-
Contribution received	-	-	1 145 719	-	1 145 719	(1 145 719)	-
Insurance claims processed	-	-	(1 145 719)	-	(1 145 719)	1 145 719	-
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	-	-	-	(1 634 625)	(1 634 625)	1 634 625	-
Surplus for the year as previously reported	-	-	-	-	-	471 400 544	471 400 544
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	-	-	-	(1 634 625)	(1 634 625)	473 035 169	471 400 544
Prior year adjustments - note 72	-	-	-	-	-	(64 018 299)	(64 018 299)
Realisation of the revaluation reserve - through depreciation	(11 859 012)	-	-	-	(11 859 012)	11 859 012	-
Revaluation of assets	4 312 585	-	-	-	4 312 585	-	4 312 585
Disposals	(274 040)	-	-	-	(274 040)	-	(274 040)
Total changes	(7 820 467)	-	-	(1 634 625)	(9 455 092)	420 875 882	411 420 790
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2024	**867 249 077**	**-**	**10 000 000**	**15 749 079**	**892 998 156**	**12 256 728 386**	**13 149 726 542**
Changes in net assets							
Insurance claims processed	-	-	-	(2 123 923)	(2 123 923)	2 123 923	-
Contribution received	-	-	1 150 672	-	1 150 672	-	1 150 672
Insurance claims processed	-	-	(1 150 672)	-	(1 150 672)	-	(1 150 672)
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	-	-	-	(2 123 923)	(2 123 923)	2 123 923	-
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	-	-	665 259 498	665 259 498
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	-	-	-	(2 123 923)	(2 123 923)	667 383 421	665 259 498
Realisation of the revaluation reserve - through depreciation	(11 853 439)	-	-	-	(11 853 439)	11 853 439	-
Revaluation of assets	69 782	-	-	-	69 782	-	69 782
Total changes	(11 783 657)	-	-	(2 123 923)	(13 907 580)	679 236 860	665 329 280
Balance at 30 June 2025	**855 465 420**	**-**	**10 000 000**	**13 625 156**	**879 090 576**	**12 935 965 246**	**13 815 055 822**
Notes	30	33	31	32			

* See Note 77

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Notes	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
		2025	2024 Restated*	2025	2024 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts					
Cash receipts from customers		6 704 727 956	6 113 348 783	3 219 312 645	2 491 786 771
Grants		2 344 242 534	1 932 315 809	2 344 242 534	1 932 315 809
Interest income		177 734 327	120 694 785	132 859 586	79 262 783
Dividends received		9 271	8 036	9 271	8 036
		9 226 714 088	8 166 367 413	5 696 424 036	4 503 373 399
Payments					
Employee costs		(2 681 668 739)	(2 461 354 297)	(2 131 096 055)	(1 961 649 732)
Suppliers		(4 909 633 104)	(5 031 691 142)	(2 383 406 405)	(2 074 393 999)
Finance costs		(45 503 145)	(13 491 992)	(5 910 231)	(6 049 158)
Grants paid		-	-	(54 834 783)	(72 173 913)
		(7 636 804 988)	(7 506 537 431)	(4 575 247 474)	(4 114 266 802)
Net cash flows from operating activities	62	**1 589 909 100**	**659 829 982**	**1 121 176 562**	**389 106 597**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	12	(658 911 698)	(486 302 424)	(352 069 009)	(338 752 897)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	12	13 578 325	2 809 395	-	-
Purchase of other intangible assets	13	(26 970 366)	(55 429 342)	(6 058 800)	(46 535 102)
Purchase of financial assets		(2 298 701)	230 914	5 697	(2 657)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(674 602 440)**	**(538 691 457)**	**(358 122 112)**	**(385 290 656)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(285 189 232)	(291 942 493)	(156 248 939)	(163 002 198)
Finance lease payments		4 575 142	(1 566 824)	-	-
Finance cost		(26 028 556)	(43 929 200)	(26 028 556)	(43 929 200)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(306 642 646)**	**(337 438 517)**	**(182 277 495)**	**(206 931 398)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**608 664 014**	**(216 299 992)**	**580 776 955**	**(203 115 457)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		494 860 924	711 160 916	483 750 375	686 865 832
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	**1 103 524 938**	**494 860 924**	**1 064 527 330**	**483 750 375**

* See Note 77

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Virements	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Economic entity						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	6 472 936 000	-	**6 472 936 000**	5 666 142 388	**(806 793 612)**	75.1
Rental of facilities and equipment	48 414 000	-	**48 414 000**	43 812 053	**(4 601 947)**	75.2
Other income from exchange transactions	63 111 030	-	**63 111 030**	55 979 691	**(7 131 339)**	75.3
Interest received from exchange transactions	673 372 000	-	**673 372 000**	743 058 723	**69 686 723**	75.4
Dividends received	12 000	-	**12 000**	9 271	**(2 729)**	75.5
Agency services	7 907 343	-	**7 907 343**	2 392 013	**(5 515 330)**	75.6
Service concession arrangements	1 271 032	-	**1 271 032**	29 969 321	**28 698 289**	75.7
Commissions received	30 998 835	-	**30 998 835**	31 186 147	**187 312**	75.8
Transport fees	22 193 760	-	**22 193 760**	14 138 795	**(8 054 965)**	75.9
Total revenue from exchange transactions	**7 320 216 000**	**-**	**7 320 216 000**	**6 586 688 402**	**(733 527 598)**	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	1 654 053 000	-	**1 654 053 000**	1 792 354 861	**138 301 861**	75.10
Interest received from non-exchange transactions	150 408 000	-	**150 408 000**	206 878 034	**56 470 034**	75.11
Transfer revenue						
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	33 757 000	-	**33 757 000**	58 314 548	**24 557 548**	75.12
Government grants & subsidies	2 531 059 000	-	**2 531 059 000**	2 346 106 978	**(184 952 022)**	75.13
Public contributions and donations	-	-	**-**	100 000	**100 000**	75.14
Municipal debt relief	-	-	**-**	416 349 573	**416 349 573**	75.15
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	**4 369 277 000**	**-**	**4 369 277 000**	**4 820 103 994**	**450 826 994**	
Total revenue	**11 689 493 000**	**-**	**11 689 493 000**	**11 406 792 396**	**(282 700 604)**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Virements	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Expenditure						
Employee related costs	(2 495 954 000)	-	**(2 495 954 000)**	(2 621 550 446)	**(125 596 446)**	75.16
Remuneration of councillors	(78 428 000)	-	**(78 428 000)**	(77 818 081)	**609 919**	75.17
Depreciation and amortisation	(674 788 000)	-	**(674 788 000)**	(925 448 012)	**(250 660 012)**	75.18
Finance costs	(27 072 000)	-	**(27 072 000)**	(377 744 357)	**(350 672 357)**	75.19
Debt Impairment	(2 117 562 000)	-	**(2 117 562 000)**	(2 188 465 556)	**(70 903 556)**	75.20
Bulk purchases	(3 489 898 000)	-	**(3 489 898 000)**	(3 743 816 126)	**(253 918 126)**	75.21
Contracted Services	(771 372 000)	(3 612 417)	**(774 984 417)**	(809 692 007)	**(34 707 590)**	75.22
Grants, transfers and subsidies	(361 000)	310 000	**(51 000)**	-	**51 000**	75.23
General Expenses	(566 918 000)	3 302 417	**(563 615 583)**	(525 413 622)	**38 201 961**	75.24
Total expenditure	**(10 222 353 000)**	**-**	**(10 222 353 000)**	**(11 269 948 207)**	**(1 047 595 207)**	
Operating surplus	**1 467 140 000**	**-**	**1 467 140 000**	**136 844 189**	**(1 330 295 811)**	
Inventories losses/write-downs	-	-	**-**	(6 623 760)	**(6 623 760)**	75.25
Gain on biological assets	-	-	**-**	570 500	**570 500**	75.26
Remeasurement of provision	-	-	**-**	50 517 361	**50 517 361**	75.27
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	-	-	**-**	10 848 889	**10 848 889**	75.28
Fair value adjustments	-	-	**-**	13 548 324	**13 548 324**	75.29
Impairment loss	-	-	**-**	(63 556 165)	**(63 556 165)**	75.30
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities	(231 475 000)	-	**(231 475 000)**	(49 534 510)	**181 940 490**	75.31
	(231 475 000)	**-**	**(231 475 000)**	**(44 229 361)**	**187 245 639**	
Surplus before taxation	**1 235 665 000**	**-**	**1 235 665 000**	**92 614 828**	**(1 143 050 172)**	
Taxation	-	-	**-**	(161 770 714)	**(161 770 714)**	75.32
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	**1 235 665 000**	**-**	**1 235 665 000**	**254 385 542**	**(981 279 458)**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Virements	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Position						
Current Assets						
Total current assets	4 725 964 000	-	**4 725 964 000**	4 437 974 699	**(287 989 301)**	75.33
Non-Current Assets						
Total non-current assets	22 266 095 000	-	**22 266 095 000**	27 401 709 732	**5 135 614 732**	75.34
Total Assets	**26 992 059 000**	**-**	**26 992 059 000**	**31 839 684 431**	**4 847 625 431**	
Current Liabilities						
Total current liabilities	2 518 116 000	-	**2 518 116 000**	4 859 978 300	**2 341 862 300**	75.35
Non-Current Liabilities						
Total non-current liabilities	1 958 998 000	-	**1 958 998 000**	4 614 267 184	**2 655 269 184**	75.36
Total Liabilities	**4 477 114 000**	**-**	**4 477 114 000**	**9 474 245 484**	**4 997 131 484**	
Net Assets	**22 514 945 000**	**-**	**22 514 945 000**	**22 365 438 947**	**(149 506 053)**	
Reserves						
Total reserves	22 514 945 000	-	**22 514 945 000**	22 365 438 947	**(149 506 053)**	75.37
Cash Flow Statement						
Net cash flows from operating activities	2 194 591 000	-	**2 194 591 000**	1 589 909 100	**(604 681 900)**	75.38
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1 329 981 000)	-	**(1 329 981 000)**	(674 602 440)	**655 378 560**	75.38
Net cash flows from financing activities	(122 408 000)	-	**(122 408 000)**	(306 642 646)	**(184 234 646)**	75.38
Total	**742 202 000**	**-**	**742 202 000**	**608 664 014**	**(133 537 986)**	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	742 202 000	-	**742 202 000**	608 664 014	**(133 537 986)**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Virements	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Controlling entity						
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	2 195 424 869	-	**2 195 424 869**	2 240 763 065	**45 338 196**	75.1
Rental of facilities and equipment	47 142 881	-	**47 142 881**	43 812 053	**(3 330 828)**	75.2
Other income from exchange transactions	57 674 169	-	**57 674 169**	44 947 764	**(12 726 405)**	75.3
Interest received from exchange transactions	668 856 078	-	**668 856 078**	989 894 418	**321 038 340**	75.4
Dividends received	12 398	-	**12 398**	9 271	**(3 127)**	75.5
Service concession arrangements	1 271 032	-	**1 271 032**	29 969 321	**28 698 289**	75.7
Commission received	30 998 835	-	**30 998 835**	31 186 147	**187 312**	75.8
Transport fees	22 193 760	-	**22 193 760**	14 138 795	**(8 054 965)**	75.9
Total revenue from exchange transactions	**3 023 574 022**	**-**	**3 023 574 022**	**3 394 720 834**	**371 146 812**	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	1 654 053 207	-	**1 654 053 207**	1 792 354 861	**138 301 654**	75.10
Interest received from non-exchange transactions	150 407 722	-	**150 407 722**	206 878 034	**56 470 312**	75.11
Transfer revenue						
Fines, penalties and forfeits	27 022 453	-	**27 022 453**	44 841 943	**17 819 490**	75.12
Government grants & subsidies	2 452 441 305	-	**2 452 441 305**	2 346 106 978	**(106 334 327)**	75.13
Public contributions and donations	-	-	**-**	100 000	**100 000**	75.14
Municipal debt relief	-	-	**-**	287 409 280	**287 409 280**	75.15
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	**4 283 924 687**	**-**	**4 283 924 687**	**4 677 691 096**	**393 766 409**	
Total revenue	**7 307 498 709**	**-**	**7 307 498 709**	**8 072 411 930**	**764 913 221**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Virements	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Expenditure						
Employee related cost	(1 990 838 482)	-	**(1 990 838 482)**	(2 060 142 456)	**(69 303 974)**	75.16
Remuneration of councillors	(78 406 200)	-	**(78 406 200)**	(77 818 081)	**588 119**	75.17
Depreciation and amortisation	(581 288 119)	-	**(581 288 119)**	(613 566 650)	**(32 278 531)**	75.18
Finance costs	(27 015 891)	-	**(27 015 891)**	(319 515 565)	**(292 499 674)**	75.19
Debt impairment	(1 800 000 000)	-	**(1 800 000 000)**	(2 085 327 433)	**(285 327 433)**	75.20
Bulk purchases	(507 699 999)	-	**(507 699 999)**	(993 348 140)	**(485 648 141)**	75.21
Contracted services	(646 804 814)	(3 612 417)	**(650 417 231)**	(660 201 687)	**(9 784 456)**	75.22
Grants, transfers and subsidies	(361 381)	310 000	**(51 381)**	(54 834 783)	**(54 783 402)**	75.23
General expenses	(294 763 945)	3 302 417	**(291 461 528)**	(531 017 469)	**(239 555 941)**	75.24
Total expenditure	**(5 927 178 831)**	**-**	**(5 927 178 831)**	**(7 395 772 264)**	**(1 468 593 433)**	
Operating surplus	**1 380 319 878**	**-**	**1 380 319 878**	**676 639 666**	**(703 680 212)**	
Inventory losses/write-downs	-	-	**-**	(6 623 760)	**(6 623 760)**	75.25
Gain on biological assets	-	-	**-**	570 500	**570 500**	75.26
Remeasurement of provision	-	-	**-**	50 517 361	**50 517 361**	75.27
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	-	-	**-**	16 156 898	**16 156 898**	75.28
Fair value adjustments	-	-	**-**	13 548 324	**13 548 324**	75.29
Impairment loss	-	-	**-**	(56 441 463)	**(56 441 463)**	75.30
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities	(371 700 000)	-	**(371 700 000)**	(29 108 028)	**342 591 972**	75.31
	(371 700 000)	**-**	**(371 700 000)**	**(11 380 168)**	**360 319 832**	
Surplus/(deficit)	**1 008 619 878**	**-**	**1 008 619 878**	**665 259 498**	**(343 360 380)**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Virements	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Position						
Current assets						
Total current assets	3 969 170 918	-	**3 969 170 918**	4 449 176 052	**480 005 134**	75.33
Non-Current Assets						
Total non-current assets	14 596 441 457	-	**14 596 441 457**	13 687 990 229	**(908 451 228)**	75.34
Total Assets	**18 565 612 375**	**-**	**18 565 612 375**	**18 137 166 281**	**(428 446 094)**	
Current Liabilities						
Total current liabilities	1 518 354 214	-	**1 518 354 214**	2 452 567 426	**934 213 212**	75.35
Non-Current Liabilities						
Total non-current liabilities	397 830 281	-	**397 830 281**	1 869 543 033	**1 471 712 752**	75.36
Total Liabilities	**1 916 184 495**	**-**	**1 916 184 495**	**4 322 110 459**	**2 405 925 964**	
Net Assets	**16 649 427 880**	**-**	**16 649 427 880**	**13 815 055 822**	**(2 834 372 058)**	
Reserves						
Total reserves	16 649 427 880	-	**16 649 427 880**	13 815 055 822	**(2 834 372 058)**	75.37
Cash Flow Statement						
Net cash flows from operating activities	1 791 455 651	-	**1 791 455 651**	1 121 176 562	**(670 279 089)**	75.38
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1 062 821 198)	-	**(1 062 821 198)**	(358 122 112)	**704 699 086**	75.38
Net cash flows from financing activities	5 333 222	-	**5 333 222**	(182 277 495)	**(187 610 717)**	75.38
Total	**733 967 675**	**-**	**733 967 675**	**580 776 955**	**(153 190 720)**	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	733 967 675	-	**733 967 675**	580 776 955	**(153 190 720)**	

Budget variances are disclosed in note 75.

Accounting Policies

		Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024	2025	2024

1. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated annual financial statements are set out below:

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

These consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

In the absence of an issued and effective Standard of GRAP, accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions were developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Going concern assumption

These consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the economic entity will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.3 Materiality

Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements states that users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of government, its activities, accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. Therefore, the assessment takes into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making and evaluating decisions.

1.4 Consolidation

Basis for consolidation

Consolidated annual financial statements are the consolidated annual financial statements of the municipality and its municipal entity presented as those of a single entity.

The consolidated annual financial statements incorporate the consolidated annual financial statements of the controlling entity and the controlled entity, including special purpose entities, which are controlled by the controlling entity.

Consolidated annual financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Control exists when the controlling entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The revenue and expenses of a controlled entity are included in the consolidated annual financial statements from the transfer date or acquisition date as defined in the Standards of GRAP on Transfer of functions between entities under common control or Transfer of functions between entities not under common control. The revenue and expenses of the controlled entity are based on the values of the assets and liabilities recognised in the controlling entity's consolidated annual financial statements at the acquisition date.

The consolidated annual financial statements of the controlling entity and its controlled entities used in the preparation of the consolidated annual financial statements are prepared as of the same date.

When the end of the reporting dates of the controlling entity is different from that of a controlled entity, the controlled entity prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional consolidated annual financial statements as of the same date as the consolidated annual financial statements of the controlling entity unless it is impracticable to do so. When the consolidated annual financial statements of a controlled entity used in the preparation of consolidated annual financial statements are prepared as of a date different from that of the controlling entity, adjustments are made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the date of the controlling entity's consolidated annual financial statements. In any case, the difference between the end of the reporting date of the controlled entity and that of the controlling entity is no more than three months. The length of the reporting periods and any difference between the ends of the reporting dates is the same from period to period.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the consolidated annual financial statements of the controlled entities to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the controlling entity.

All intra-entity transactions, balances, revenues and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation. Non-controlling interest in the net assets of the municipality is identified and recognised separately from the controlling entity's interest therein, and are recognised within net assets.

Changes in a controlling entity's ownership interest in a controlled entity that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions that affect net assets.

A special purpose entity is consolidated when the substance of the relationship between the municipality and the Special purpose entity indicates that the Special purpose entity is controlled by the municipality.

1.5 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the consolidated annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the consolidated annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the consolidated annual financial statements.

Significant judgements include:

Trade receivables, loans and receivables

The economic entity assesses its trade receivables, loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the municipality makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

Where the impairment for trade receivables, loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios. These annual loss ratios are applied to the balances in the portfolio. The impairment is measured as the difference between the receivables' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition. The impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired.

Accounting Policies

1.5 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

An allowance for stock to write stock down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management have made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the statement of financial performance.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the economic entity is the current bid price.

The fair value of investment property is determined on the basis of a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

The fair value of items of land and buildings is determined from market-based evidence by appraisal. An appraisal of the value of the asset is undertaken by a member of the valuation profession, who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification.

The fair value of heritage assets is the price at which the heritage asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The fair value of heritage assets is determined from market-based evidence determined by appraisal. An appraisal of the value of the asset is normally undertaken by a member of the valuation profession, who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification.

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. The recoverable service amount of non-cash-generating assets have been determined on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value less cost to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

The economic entity reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a several factors including production estimates, supply demand, together with economic factors such as exchange rates, inflation rates and interest rates.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosures of these estimates of provisions are included in note 25 - Provisions.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The economic entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

The economic entity recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the economic entity to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the economic entity to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the end of the reporting period could be impacted.

Useful lives and residual values

The municipality's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for assets as noted in accounting policies 1.6 and 1.7. These estimates are based on industry norm.

Management will increase the depreciation charge prospectively where useful lives are less than previously estimated useful lives. Management will decrease the depreciation charge prospectively where useful lives are more than previously estimated useful lives.

Where changes are made to the estimated residual lives, management also makes these changes prospectively.

Accounting Policies

1.5 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Employee benefit obligation

The present value of the post-retirement obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of post-retirement obligations.

The economic entity determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the economic entity considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in note 26 - Employee benefit obligation.

1.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for
- administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Owner-occupied property is property held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment properties will flow to the economic entity, and the cost or fair value of the investment properties can be measured reliably.

Investment properties are initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment properties are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction. Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment properties, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Fair value

Subsequent to initial measurement investment properties is measured at fair value.

The fair value of investment properties reflects market conditions at the reporting date.

A gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is included in net surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Although unlikely, if the entity determines that the fair value of an investment property under construction is not reliably determinable but expects the fair value of the property to be reliably measurable when construction is complete, it measures that investment property under construction at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is completed (whichever is earlier).

If the entity determines that the fair value of an investment property (other than an investment property under construction) is not reliably determinable on a continuing basis, the entity measures that investment property using the cost model (as per the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment). The residual value of the investment property is then assumed to be zero. The entity applies the cost model (as per the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment) until disposal of the investment property.

Once the entity becomes able to measure reliably the fair value of an investment property under construction that has previously been measured at cost, it measures that property at its fair value. Once construction of that property is complete, it is presumed that fair value can be measured reliably. If this is not the case, the property is accounted for using the cost model in accordance with the accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment.

Compensation from third parties for investment properties that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

1.6 Investment properties (continued)

Derecognition

Items of investment property are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use or disposal of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of investment property is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of investment property is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

The economic entity discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the consolidated annual financial statements (see note 11 - Investment property).

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others (other than investment property), or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the economic entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Subsequent measurement

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses except for land, buildings, water meters and zoo animals which are carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period.

1.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Any increase in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is credited directly to a revaluation surplus. The increase is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

Any decrease in an asset's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the current period. The decrease is debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

The revaluation surplus in equity related to a specific item of property, plant and equipment is transferred directly to accumulated surplus as the asset is used. The amount transferred is equal to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount and depreciation based on the original cost of the asset.

Depreciation and impairment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Land, except for landfill and quarry sites, is not depreciated as it has an indefinite useful life.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment on the cost model is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	None	Indefinite
Buildings	Straight-line	30 - 60
Landfill sites	Straight-line	10 - 55
Firearms	Straight-line	5 - 40
Environmental facilities	Straight-line	5 - 50
Roads and stormwater	Straight-line	3 - 100
Equipment under finance leases	Straight-line	3 - 5
Community/recreational	Straight-line	10 - 30
Sewerage and mains	Straight-line	10 - 60
Water network	Straight-line	5 - 100
Security	Straight-line	10
Housing	Straight-line	5 - 30
Other vehicles	Straight-line	5 - 20
Other assets	Straight-line	3 - 20
Zoo animals	Straight-line	4 - 100

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately.

The economic entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the economic entity expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the economic entity revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Accounting Policies

1.7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Derecognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

Assets which the economic entity holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sell as part of the ordinary course of activities, are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available-for-sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as revenue. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

The economic entity separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements (see note 12 - Property, plant and equipment).

The economic entity discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 12 - Property, plant and equipment).

1.8 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the economic entity or from other rights and obligations.

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the economic entity; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The economic entity assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

Subsequent measurement

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result, the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Amortisation begins when intangible assets are in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised.

1.8 Intangible assets (continued)

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software	Straight-line	3 - 30
Servitudes	None	Indefinite

The economic entity discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 13 - Intangible assets).

Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised:
- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets is included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

1.9 Living resources

Zoo animals comprise of animals held at Bloemfontein Zoo, Kwaggafontein and other nature areas.

Zoo animals are accounted for in terms of GRAP 110 as living resources. The majority of animals are received as donations and transfers from other similar institutions for no consideration or from procreation. These assets are recorded at fair value at the time of donation or transfer, and are depreciated accordingly.

Market determined prices or values are not available for certain animals due to lack of market because they are not commodities, as well as restrictions on trade of exotic animals which precludes the determination of a fair value. The fair value of zoo animals is determined based on market prices of zoo animals of similar age, breed and genetic merit.

Zoo animals are also acquired through supply chain process and these newly acquired animals are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The offspring of newly acquired animals shall be recorded at a fair value at the time of birth and will also be depreciated accordingly.

Depreciation and impairment

Zoo animals are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of zoo animals listed below reflect useful lives of the different classes of animals at the various nature areas. Within the different classes of animals are a number of different species whose useful lives differ. Therefore, the useful lives of zoo animals listed below reflect the useful lives of the different species contained within a specific class of animals.

The longevity of zoo animals has been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Aves	Straight-line	12 - 90 years
Mammalia	Straight-line	9 - 45 years
Reptilia	Straight-line	4 - 100 years

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipality expectations about the residual value and the useful life of a zoo animal have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the municipality revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Subsequent measurement

Zoo animals are carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

When an item of zoo animals is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Any increase in a zoo animal's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is credited directly to the revaluation surplus. The increase is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same zoo animal previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

Any decrease in a zoo animal's carrying amount, as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in surplus or deficit in the current period. The decrease is debited directly to the revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that zoo animal.

The revaluation surplus in equity related to a specific item of zoo animals is transferred directly to accumulated surplus as the zoo animal is used. The amount transferred is equal to the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount and depreciation based on the original cost of the zoo animal.

Accounting treatment of other costs

Under the recognition principles in paragraph 1.16, the entity does not recognise in the carrying amount of a living resource the day-to-day costs, or the costs to maintain or to hold the living resource. Day-to-day costs are those costs incurred by an entity to manage the qualitative and quantitative changes of the biological transformation. Depending on its reason for holding the living resource, the entity assesses whether the costs incurred are day-to-day operating costs, or whether the incurred costs will enhance the future economic benefits or service potential of the resource.

Living resources comprise resources that are held for research, for example animals and plants used in testing facilities or laboratory animals. The principles in the Standard of GRAP on Intangible Assets (GRAP 31) indicate that during the research phase of an internal project, expenditure incurred as part of the research project should be recognised as an expense, because the entity cannot demonstrate that an asset exists that will generate future economic benefits or service potential. The principles in GRAP 31 are applied to assess whether costs incurred for research activities should be recognised as research or development costs.

Transfers of living resources

Transfers from living resources shall be made when, and only when, the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a living resource and/or is no longer within the scope of this Standard.

For a transfer from living resources carried at a revalued amount to property, plant and equipment (including bearer plants), inventories or to a biological asset, the living resource's deemed cost for subsequent accounting in accordance with the applicable Standard of GRAP shall be its revalued amount at the date of transfer. The entity shall apply the principles in this Standard up to the date of transfer. The entity treats any difference at that date between the carrying amount of the living resource and its fair value in the same way as a revaluation in accordance with GRAP 110 Living and Non-living Resources (Issued March 2017).

If an item of property, plant and equipment (including bearer plants) carried at a revalued amount, or a biological asset carried at fair value less cost to sell, is reclassified as a living resource carried at a revalued amount, the entity applies the applicable Standard of GRAP to that asset up to the date of change. The entity treats any difference at that date between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value in accordance with the applicable Standard of GRAP relating to that living resource.

For a transfer from inventories or a biological asset to living resources at a revalued amount, any difference between the fair value of the living resource at that date and its previous carrying amount shall be recognised in surplus or deficit.

Custodian assets

Where the entity acts as a custodian of a living or non-living resource, or group of living or non-living resources, other than land, the entity shall explain the nature of its custodial responsibility, including the legislation or similar means that establish.

1.10 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Recognition

The economic entity recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the economic entity, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Accounting Policies

1.10 Heritage assets (continued)

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

After recognition as an asset, a class of heritage assets, whose fair value can be measured reliably, is carried at a revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent impairment losses.

If a heritage asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is credited directly to a revaluation surplus. However, the increase is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same heritage asset previously recognised in surplus or deficit.

If a heritage asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in surplus or deficit. However, the decrease is debited directly to a revaluation surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that heritage asset.

Impairment

The economic entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the economic entity estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.

Compensation from third parties for items of heritage assets property that were impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Derecognition

The economic entity derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

The entity separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain heritage assets in the notes to the financial statements (refer to note 14 - Heritage assets).

The entity discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (refer to note 14 - Heritage assets).

1.11 Investment in controlled entities

Investments in controlled entities are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment.

The cost of an investment in a controlled entity is the aggregate of:

- the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the entity; plus
- any costs directly attributable to the purchase of the controlled entity.

1.12 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses.

The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

A financial asset is:
- cash;
- a residual interest of another entity; or
- a contractual right to:
  - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
  - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:
- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by an entity in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

A residual interest is any contract that manifests an interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. A residual interest includes contributions from owners, which may be shown as:
- equity instruments or similar forms of unutilised capital;
- a formal designation of a transfer of resources (or a class of such transfers) by the parties to the transaction as forming part of an entity's net assets, either before the contribution occurs or at the time of the contribution; or
- a formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets of an entity.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:
- the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:
- derivatives;
- contingent consideration of an acquirer in a transfer of functions between entities not under common control to which the Standard of GRAP on Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control (GRAP 106) applies;
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
  - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
  - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;
  - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
  - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Classification

The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:
- Financial instruments measured at fair value;
- Financial instruments measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial instruments measured at cost.

Initial recognition

The entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:
- Financial instruments measured at fair value;
- Financial instruments measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial instruments measured at cost.

All financial assets measured at amortised cost, or cost, are subject to an impairment review.

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes fair value by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal operating considerations. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the entity uses that technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, a municipality calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

Reclassification

The entity does not reclassify a financial instrument while it is issued or held unless it is:
- combined instrument that is required to be measured at fair value; or
- an investment in a residual interest that meets the requirements for reclassification.

Where the entity cannot reliably measure the fair value of an embedded derivative that has been separated from a host contract that is a financial instrument at a subsequent reporting date, it measures the combined instrument at fair value. This requires a reclassification of the instrument from amortised cost or cost to fair value.

If fair value can no longer be measured reliably for an investment in a residual interest measured at fair value, the entity reclassifies the investment from fair value to cost. The carrying amount at the date that fair value is no longer available becomes the cost.

If a reliable measure becomes available for an investment in a residual interest for which a measure was previously not available, and the instrument would have been required to be measured at fair value, the entity reclassifies the instrument from cost to fair value.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost or cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, or through the amortisation process.

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The entity assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

The entity assesses financial assets individually, when assets are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Where no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed asset (whether individually significant or not), an entity includes the assets in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised, are not included in the collective assessment of impairment.

For collective assessments of impairment, assets with similar credit risk characteristics are grouped together. The credit risk characteristics are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms.

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

In making this assessment management may consider the following indicators as guidance for possible impairment:
- Significant financial difficulty experienced by the borrower/debtor;
- Delays in payments (including interest payments) or failure to pay/defaults;
- For economic or legal reasons, allowing disadvantaged customers who are experiencing financial difficulties to pay as and when they can. The entity would not otherwise have considered this concession. For example, allowing disadvantaged customers to pay their account when they can due to the fact that the water it supplies to the customer is a basic human right;
- It is probable that the borrower/debtor will enter sequestration (bankruptcy) or other financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- Observable data, for example historical data, indicating that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows that will be received (which can be measured reliably), from a group of financial assets (financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics grouped together) since the initial recognition of those assets. The decrease may not yet be identified for the individual financial assets in the group. These can include:
  - the payment status of borrowers/debtors in the group has deteriorated (e.g. an increased number of delayed payments); or
  - national or local economic conditions that are in line with non-payments in the group (e.g. an increase in the unemployment rate in the geographical area of the borrowers/debtors, or adverse changes in market conditions that affect the borrowers/debtors in the group).
- Accounts in arrears for a period longer that the initial estimated repayment period;
- Accounts with arrears of over 90 days showing no repayments in the last financial year;
- Accounts handed over for collection;
- Any negative changes in the ability of debtors and borrowers to repay the amounts due to the entity (e.g. an increased number of late payments);
- A breach in contract, such as a default in interest or capital payments.

Management need not utilize all the indicators given above as guidance but only use the indicators to which management has sufficient information to make the assessment for possible or actual impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly OR through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed directly OR by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The entity derecognises a financial asset only when:
- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
- the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the entity, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the entity:
  - derecognise the asset; and
  - recognise separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

The carrying amounts of the transferred asset are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations are measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

If the entity transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognises either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract. If the fee to be received is not expected to compensate the entity adequately for performing the servicing, a servicing liability for the servicing obligation is recognised at its fair value. If the fee to be received is expected to be more than adequate compensation for the servicing, a servicing asset is recognised for the servicing right at an amount determined on the basis of an allocation of the carrying amount of the larger financial asset.

If, as a result of a transfer, a financial asset is derecognised in its entirety but the transfer results in the entity obtaining a new financial asset or assuming a new financial liability, or a servicing liability, the entity recognise the new financial asset, financial liability or servicing liability at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If the transferred asset is part of a larger financial asset and the part transferred qualifies for derecognition in its entirety, the previous carrying amount of the larger financial asset is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is derecognised, based on the relative fair values of those parts, on the date of the transfer. For this purpose, a retained servicing asset is treated as a part that continues to be recognised. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the entity has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the entity continues to recognise the transferred asset in its entirety and recognise a financial liability for the consideration received. In subsequent periods, the entity recognises any revenue on the transferred asset and any expense incurred on the financial liability. Neither the asset, and the associated liability nor the revenue, and the associated expenses are offset.

Financial liabilities

The entity removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished — i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a non-exchange transaction are accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).

Presentation

Interest relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Dividends or similar distributions relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

A financial asset and a financial liability are only offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the entity does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	**Category**
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Centlec intercompany loan	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Centlec receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Non-current receivables	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Non-current receivables	Financial asset measured at fair value
Investment in controlled entity	Financial asset measured at cost

The entity has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	**Category**
Borrowings	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Finance lease obligation	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

1.13 Statutory receivables

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means, and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset.

Recognition

The economic entity recognises statutory receivables as follows:

- if the transaction is an exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from exchange transactions;
- if the transaction is a non-exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers); or
- if the transaction is not within the scope of the policies listed in the above or another Standard of GRAP, the receivable is recognised when the definition of an asset is met and, when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the transaction amount can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

The economic entity initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

Subsequent measurement

The economic entity measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

Accrued interest

Where the economic entity levies interest on the outstanding balance of statutory receivables, it adjusts the transaction amount after initial recognition to reflect any accrued interest. Accrued interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate.

Interest on statutory receivables is recognised as revenue in accordance with the policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers), whichever is applicable.

Other charges

Where the economic entity is required or entitled in terms of legislation, supporting regulations, by-laws or similar means to levy additional charges on overdue or unpaid amounts, and such charges are levied, the entity applies the principles as stated in "Accrued interest" above, as well as the relevant policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions.

1.13 Statutory receivables (continued)

Impairment losses

The economic entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired.

The entity assesses statutory receivables individually, when assets are individually significant, and individually or collectively for statutory receivables that are not individually significant. Where no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed debtor (whether individually significant or not), an entity includes the assets in a group of statutory receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Statutory receivables that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised, are not included in the collective assessment of impairment.

For collective assessments of impairment, statutory receivables with similar credit risk characteristics are grouped together. The credit risk characteristics are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms.

In making this assessment management may consider the following indicators as guidance for possible impairment:
- Significant financial difficulty experienced by the borrower/debtor;
- Delays in payments (including interest payments) or failure to pay/defaults;
- For economic or legal reasons, allowing disadvantaged customers who are experiencing financial difficulties to pay as and when they can. The entity would not otherwise have considered this concession. For example, allowing disadvantaged customers to pay their account when they can due to the fact that the water it supplies to the customer is a basic human right;
- It is probable that the borrower/debtor will enter sequestration (bankruptcy) or other financial reorganisation;
- Observable data, for example historical data, indicating that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows that will be received (which can be measured reliably), from a group of statutory receivables (statutory receivables with similar credit risk characteristics grouped together) since the initial recognition of those receivables. The decrease may not yet be identified for the individual financial receivable in the group.

These can include:
- the payment status of borrowers/debtors in the group has deteriorated (e.g. an increased number of delayed payments); or
- national or local economic conditions that are in line with non-payments in the group (e.g. an increase in the unemployment rate in the geographical area of the borrowers/debtors, or adverse changes in market conditions that affect the borrowers/debtors in the group);
- Accounts in arrears for a period longer that the initial estimated repayment period;
- Accounts with arrears of over 90 days showing no repayments in the last financial year;
- Accounts handed over for collection;
- Any negative changes in the ability of debtors and borrowers to repay the amounts due to the entity (e.g. an increased number of late payments);
- A breach in contract, such as a default in interest or capital payments.

Management need not utilize all the indicators given above as guidance but only use the indicators to which management has sufficient information to make the assessment for possible or actual impairment.

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the economic entity measures the impairment loss as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, is reduced, either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the losses is recognised in surplus or deficit.

In estimating the future cash flows, an economic entity considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, the entity discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk-free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted either directly or by adjusting the allowance account. The adjustment does not result in the carrying amount of the statutory receivable or group of statutory receivables exceeding what the carrying amount of the receivable(s) would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised at the date the impairment is revised. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.13 Statutory receivables (continued)

Derecognition

The economic entity derecognises a statutory receivable, or a part thereof, when:

- the rights to the cash flows from the receivable are settled, expire or are waived;
- the economic entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable; or
- the economic entity, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable, has transferred control of the receivable to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the receivable in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the entity:
  - derecognise the receivable; and
  - recognise separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of any statutory receivables transferred are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. The entity considers whether any newly created rights and obligations are within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments or another Standard of GRAP. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts derecognised and, those amounts recognised, are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

1.14 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused STC credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable surplus will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused STC credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to net assets; or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to net assets if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to net assets.

VAT

The entity accounts for VAT on the accrual basis, and is liable for VAT on the payment basis. The entity is liable to account for VAT at the standard rate in terms of section 7(1)(a) of the Value Added Tax Act, (Act 89 of 1991) in respect of the supply of goods or services, except where the supplies are specifically zero-rated in terms of section 11 of the VAT Act, exempted in terms of section 12 of the VAT Act or are scoped out for VAT purposes. The entity accounts for VAT on a monthly basis.

1.15 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

1.16 Inventory

Inventory is initially measured at cost except where inventory is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequently inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for;
- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the economic entity incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventory of items that are interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the economic entity.

1.16 Inventory (continued)

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances, cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less which are available on demand.

Bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand forms an integral part of the entity's cash management activities, and as such are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

1.18 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation and amortisation are the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is either:
- the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the economic entity; or
- the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the economic entity.

All assets of the entity are accounted for as non-cash generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The economic entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the economic entity estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the economic entity also tests a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Accounting Policies

1.18 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the economic entity estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the economic entity applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Basis for estimates of future cash flows

In measuring value in use, the economic entity:

- base cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. Greater weight is given to external evidence;
- base cash flow projections on the most recent approved financial budgets/forecasts, but excludes any estimated future cash inflows or outflows expected to arise from future restructuring's or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. Projections based on these budgets/forecasts covers a maximum period of five years, unless a longer period can be justified; and
- estimate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts by extrapolating the projections based on the budgets/forecasts using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used, unless a higher rate can be justified.

Composition of estimates of future cash flows

Estimates of future cash flows include:

- projections of cash inflows from the continuing use of the asset;
- projections of cash outflows that are necessarily incurred to generate the cash inflows from continuing use of the asset (including cash outflows to prepare the asset for use) and can be directly attributed, or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to the asset; and
- net cash flows, if any, to be received (or paid) for the disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life.

Estimates of future cash flows exclude:

- cash inflows or outflows from financing activities; and
- income tax receipts or payments.

The estimate of net cash flows to be received (or paid) for the disposal of an asset at the end of its useful life is the amount that the economic entity expects to obtain from the disposal of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

1.18 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the cash-generating asset to which it relates, the economic entity recognises a liability only to the extent that is a requirement in the Standard of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset’s revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the economic entity determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the economic entity use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

1.18 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

The economic entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

Redesignation

The redesignation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset only occur when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate.

1.19 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable service amount is the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is either:

- the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the economic entity; or
- the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the economic entity.

1.19 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

All assets of the entity are accounted for as non-cash-generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The economic entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the economic entity estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the entity estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the entity applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Depreciated replacement cost approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the current reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The replacement cost and reproduction cost of an asset is determined on an "optimised" basis. The rationale is that the economic entity would not replace or reproduce the asset with a like asset if the asset to be replaced or reproduced is an overdesigned or overcapacity asset. Overdesigned assets contain features which are unnecessary for the goods or services the asset provides. Overcapacity assets are assets that have a greater capacity than is necessary to meet the demand for goods or services the asset provides. The determination of the replacement cost or reproduction cost of an asset on an optimised basis thus reflects the service potential required of the asset.

Restoration cost approach

Restoration cost is the cost of restoring the service potential of an asset to its pre-impaired level. The present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined by subtracting the estimated restoration cost of the asset from the current cost of replacing the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment. The latter cost is determined as the depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower.

Service units approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined by reducing the current cost of the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment, to conform to the reduced number of service units expected from the asset in its impaired state. The current cost of replacing the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment is determined as the depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of the asset before impairment, whichever is lower.

Accounting Policies

1.19 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any impairment loss of a revalued non-cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the non-cash-generating asset to which it relates, the economic entity recognises a liability only to the extent that is a requirement in the Standards of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The economic entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the economic entity estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued non-cash-generating asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Redesignation

The redesignation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash-generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset only occur when there is clear evidence that such a redesignation is appropriate.

1.20 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:
- an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

Accounting Policies

1.20 Employee benefits (continued)

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;
- bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the entity recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The entity measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.

1.20 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. In measuring its defined benefit liability, the entity recognises actuarial gains and losses in surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which they occur.

Assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund are assets (other than non-transferable financial instruments issued by the reporting entity) that are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and exists solely to pay or fund employee benefits and are available to be used only to pay or fund employee benefits, are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in liquidation), and cannot be returned to the reporting entity, unless either:

- the remaining assets of the fund are sufficient to meet all the related employee benefit obligations of the plan or the reporting entity; or
- the assets are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability, the entity recognises past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise of assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The entity accounts not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly;
- plus, any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement.

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The entity measures the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The entity determines the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the consolidated annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

1.20 Employee benefits (continued)

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights;
- actuarial gains and losses;
- past service cost;
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability).

The entity uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, an entity shall attribute benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, an entity shall attribute benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- the date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether or not the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- the date when further service by the employee will lead to no material amount of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The entity recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises of:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets.

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the entity re-measure the obligation (and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is [OR is not] presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The entity offsets an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when the entity has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
- those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
- past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

1.20 Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The entity provides other long-term employee benefits to qualifying employees in the form of long service award.

The amount recognised as a liability for other long-term employee benefits is the net total of the following amounts:
- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The entity shall recognise the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:
- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;
- actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately;
- past service cost, which shall all be recognised immediately; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

The entity determines the present value of long-term employee benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the consolidated annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The entity uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its long service employee benefit and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

1.21 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:
- the economic entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the economic entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating surplus.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

1.21 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:
- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
  - the activity/operating unit or part of an activity/operating unit concerned;
  - the principal locations affected;
  - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated;
  - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
  - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:
- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the economic entity

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the economic entity is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:
- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 65 - Contingencies.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

The economic entity recognises a provision for financial guarantees and loan commitments when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Determining whether an outflow of resources is probable in relation to financial guarantees requires judgement. Indications that an outflow of resources may be probable are:
- financial difficulty of the debtor;
- defaults or delinquencies in interest and capital repayments by the debtor;
- breaches of the terms of the debt instrument that result in it being payable earlier than the agreed term and the ability of the debtor to settle its obligation on the amended terms; and
- a decline in prevailing economic circumstances (e.g. high interest rates, inflation and unemployment) that impact on the ability of entities to repay their obligations.

Where a fee is received by the economic entity for issuing a financial guarantee and/or where a fee is charged on loan commitments, it is considered in determining the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at reporting date. Where a fee is charged and the economic entity considers that an outflow of economic resources is probable, an economic entity recognises the obligation at the higher of:
- the amount determined using in the Standard of GRAP on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- the amount of the fee initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

Changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in the discount rate, is accounted for as follows:

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:
- changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the entity tests the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and account for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in accounting policy 1.18 and 1.19.

1.21 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

If the related asset is measured using the revaluation model:

- changes in the liability alter the revaluation surplus or deficit previously recognised on that asset, so that:
  - a decrease in the liability is credited directly to revaluation surplus in net assets, except that it is recognised in surplus or deficit to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit on the asset that was previously recognised in surplus or deficit; and
  - an increase in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit, except that it is debited directly to revaluation surplus in net assets to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset;
- in the event that a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the asset been carried under the cost model, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit;
- a change in the liability is an indication that the asset may have to be revalued in order to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. Any such revaluation is taken into account in determining the amounts to be taken to surplus or deficit and net assets. If a revaluation is necessary, all assets of that class is revalued; and
- the Standard of GRAP on Presentation of Financial Statements requires disclosure on the face of the statement of changes in net assets of each item of revenue or expense that is recognised directly in net assets. In complying with this requirement, the change in the revaluation surplus arising from a change in the liability is separately identified and disclosed as such.

The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Therefore, once the related asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit as they occur. This applies under both the cost model and the revaluation model.

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in surplus or deficit as a finance cost as it occurs.

The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which a municipality incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

1.22 Commitments

Where the entity has a contractual commitment in respect of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, these are disclosed in note 64 - Commitments.

The commitments as disclosed are the contractual amount less any payments made in respect of the contract.

1.23 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Revenue from exchange transactions consists primarily of services charges, rentals, interest received and other services rendered.

When considering the probability of the future economic benefits that will flow to the entity, consideration is given to the requirements as outlined in IGRAP 1.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Estimates

Specific properties that were not billed through normal billing processes were identified. An estimate of usage was calculated by determining the average consumption per suburb and using the respective average consumption per suburb to quantify the estimated usage for such a property in an applicable suburb. The approved tariffs were used to determine the financial impact of the estimation.

1.23 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:
- the economic entity has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the economic entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the economic entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the economic entity;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

Rendering of services consists out of solid waste, sanitation, sewerage and water services.

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Royalties are recognised as they are earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Dividends or similar distributions are recognised, in surplus or deficit, when the municipality's right to receive payment has been established.

Rental income

Leases revenue from operating leases shall be recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term in accordance with the accounting policy on Leases.

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding rental income is recognised when:
a) it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
b) the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Service charges

Service charges relating to distribution of electricity are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made on a monthly basis when meter readings have not been performed.

The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without it being invoiced. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is raised based on the average monthly consumption. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters are read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. Estimates of consumption between meter readings are based on historical information.

Accounting Policies

1.23 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Pre-paid electricity

Pre-paid electricity revenue is recognised at the point of sale. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates. Pre-paid electricity sales are reconciled on a monthly basis and the sum of the monthly sales provides the total sales for the year. The financial year is divided in two seasons based on the application of tariffs with the seasons being summer (1 September – 31 May) and winter (1 June to 31 August).

The deferred portion of revenue is accounted for by an adjustment for units not consumed at year end. This adjustment is based on the average consumption history, multiplied by the weighted average cost of units sold in June. Average consumption in units is determined per active prepaid meter using a trend analysis of historical consumer purchase data per meter for the previous financial years' months of May, June and July.

The deferred portion of revenue is the amount by which the actual prepaid electricity sold for the month of June exceeds the average consumption calculated.

1.24 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by an entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions consists primarily of grants from National - and Provincial Government, Property rates and Fines revenue.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Control of an asset arise when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

Expenses paid through the tax system are amounts that are available to beneficiaries regardless of whether or not they pay taxes.

Fines are economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by entities, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws or regulations.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.

Tax expenditures are preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.

The taxable event is the event that the government, legislature or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.

Taxes are economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to entities, in accordance with laws and or regulations, established to provide revenue to government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

When considering the probability of the future economic benefits that will flow to the entity, consideration is given to the requirements as outlined in IGRAP 1.

Accounting Policies

1.24 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Taxes

The entity recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the entity controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources. Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured. The degree of probability attached to the inflow of resources is determined on the basis of evidence available at the time of initial recognition, which includes, but is not limited to, disclosure of the taxable event by the taxpayer.

The entity analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis.

Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system.

Taxation revenue is not grossed up for the amount of tax expenditures.

Transfers

Apart from Services in kind, which are not recognised, the entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

The entity recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Debt forgiveness and assumption of liabilities

The entity recognise revenue in respect of debt forgiveness when the former debt no longer meets the definition of a liability or satisfies the criteria for recognition as a liability, provided that the debt forgiveness does not satisfy the definition of a contribution from owners.

Revenue arising from debt forgiveness is measured at the carrying amount of debt forgiven.

Fines

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Assets arising from fines are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to the entity.

Where the entity collects fines in the capacity of an agent, the fine will not be revenue of the collecting entity.

Accounting Policies

1.24 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Bequests

Bequests that satisfy the definition of an asset are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity, and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Services in-kind

The entity recognise services in-kind that are significant to its operations and/or service delivery objectives as assets and recognise the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the entity and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the entity's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the entity disclose the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

Concessionary loans received

A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by a property, plant and equipment on terms that are not market related.

The portion of the loan that is repayable, along with any interest payments, is an exchange transaction and is accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments. The off-market portion of the loan is a non-exchange transaction. The off-market portion of the loan that is recognised as non-exchange revenue is calculated as the difference between the proceeds received from the loan, and the present value of the contractual cash flows of the loan, discounted using a market related rate of interest.

The recognition of revenue is determined by the nature of any conditions that exist in the loan agreement that may give rise to a liability. Where a liability exists the cash flow statement recognises revenue as and when it satisfies the conditions of the loan agreement.

Conditional grants and receipts

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the entity has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met a liability is recognised.

1.25 Investment income

Investment income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

1.26 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.27 General expenditure

General expenditure consists of operating expenses incurred in the normal course of the municipality's activities, other than those separately disclosed under specific accounting policies (such as employee-related costs, depreciation, impairments, finance costs, or provisions).

Recognition

General expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when it is probable that a decrease in future economic benefits or service potential has occurred, and the amount of the expense can be measured reliably in accordance with the Framework and relevant Standards of GRAP.

Measurement

General expenditure is measured at the amount paid or payable, being the fair value of the consideration given, and is accounted for on an accrual basis. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Contracted services;
- Inventory consumed (other than items capitalised as assets);
- Repairs and maintenance not qualifying for capitalisation;
- Utilities, communication and IT costs;
- Legal and professional fees;
- Insurance, licenses and subscriptions;
- Other day-to-day operational costs.

Presentation and disclosure

General expenditure is presented separately in the Statement of Financial Performance. Significant classes of expenditure within general expenditure are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements where material, in line with GRAP 1 on Presentation of Financial Statements.

1.28 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

1.29 Unauthorised expenditure

Initial recognition:

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed and determined at year end. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the overspending of the approved budget.

Unauthorised expenditure is any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with the approved budget as well as expenditure exceeding the limits of the amounts appropriated for in the different votes in the approved budget.

Depending on circumstances, identified unauthorised expenditure will be authorised by council in an adjustment budget, certified by municipal council as irrecoverable and written off by council or recovered from a liable official or political office bearer. In cases where unauthorised expenditure is recoverable from an official or political office bearer, resulting from necessary investigations, revenue and receivables are recognised. Unauthorised expenditure is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.30 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

Initial recognition:

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure which was incurred and identified during the financial year and also condoned by council in terms of the MFMA, is only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. However, fruitless and wasteful expenditure which was incurred and identified during the financial year but failed to be condoned by council is initially recognised as expenditure based on its nature and after further investigations classified to revenue and receivables. Where it is not possible to recover the revenue recognised from fruitless and wasteful, the receivable is written-off following proper write-off processes in terms of the MFMA.

Detailed disclosures are made in note 70 to the consolidated annual financial statements as required by the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No. 56 of 2003).

Accounting Policies

1.31 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure incurred by a municipality in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Municipal Finance Management Act, the Municipal Systems Act, or the Public Office-Bearers Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of the MFMA.

Initial recognition:

Irregular expenditure is recognised in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred.

Irregular expenditure which was incurred and identified during the financial year is disclosed in the financial statements. It will be accounted for as expenditure in the statement of financial performance and disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements.

National Treasury circular 68 which was issued in terms of sections 32 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 on 10 May 2013 requires the following:

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was written off before year end and/or before finalisation of the financial statements must also be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. In such an instance, no further action is required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and for which approval for write off is being awaited at year end must be recorded in the irregular expenditure register. No further action is required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Where irregular expenditure was incurred in the previous financial year and is only written off in the following financial year, the register and the disclosure note to the financial statements must be updated with the amount written off.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was not written off by the National Treasury or the relevant authority must be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. If liability for the irregular expenditure can be attributed to a person, a debt account must be created if such a person is liable in law. Immediate steps must thereafter be taken to recover the amount from the person concerned. If recovery is not possible, the accounting officer or accounting authority may write off the amount as debt impairment and disclose such in the relevant note to the financial statements. The irregular expenditure register must also be updated accordingly. If the irregular expenditure has not been written off and no person is liable in law, the expenditure related thereto must remain against the relevant programme/expenditure item, be disclosed as such in the note to the financial statements and updated accordingly in the irregular expenditure register.

Detailed disclosures are made in note 71 to the consolidated annual financial statements as required by the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No. 56 of 2003).

1.32 Internal reserves

Self-insurance reserve

The municipality has a Self-Insurance Reserve to set aside amounts to offset potential losses or claims that cannot be insured externally. The balance of the Self-Insurance Reserve is determined based on the insurance risk carried by the municipality, which is calculated by the entity's external insurance broker and is reinstated or increased by a transfer from the accumulated surplus or deficit.

Claims are settled by transferring a corresponding amount from the self-insurance reserve to the accumulated surplus.

Compensation for occupational injuries and diseases (COID) reserve

The Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (Act 130 of 1993) is to provide for payment of medical treatment and compensation for disablement caused by occupational injuries or diseases sustained or contracted by employees in the course of their employment, or for death resulting from such injuries or diseases. The contribution to the COID fund is 0.75% of the salary expense. The municipality is an exempt employer in terms of Section 84 (1) (a)(ii) & (2) and as such does not pay any assessments to the COID Commissioner. In terms of the exempt status the municipality is mandated to establish its own fund and administers this fund in terms of the COID Act.

Amounts are transferred to the COID reserve from the accumulated surplus or deficit based on the amounts as approved in the annual budget and determined by the Compensation Commissioner as well as additional amounts deemed necessary to ensure that the balance of the reserve is adequate to offset potential claims.

Claims are paid as determined by the Compensation Commissioner. Claims are settled by transferring a corresponding amount from the COID reserve to the accumulated surplus or deficit.

Accounting Policies

1.33 Revaluation reserve

The surplus arising from the revaluation of land, buildings, water meters and zoo animals is credited to a non-distributable reserve. The revaluation surplus is realised as revalued buildings are depreciated, through a transfer from the revaluation reserve to the accumulated surplus/deficit. On disposal, the net revaluation surplus is transferred to the accumulated surplus/deficit while gains or losses on disposal, based on revalued amounts, are credited or charged to the statement of financial performance.

Any impairment loss of a revalued asset shall be treated as a revaluation decrease. To the extent that the impairment loss exceeds the revaluation surplus for the same asset, the impairment loss is recognised in the accumulated surplus/(deficit).

1.34 Segment information

A segment is an activity of an entity:

- that generates economic benefits or service potential (including economic benefits or service potential relating to transactions between activities of the same entity);
- whose results are regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to that activity and in assessing its performance; and
- for which separate financial information is available.

Segmental information on property, plant and equipment, as well as income and expenditure are set out in note 78 - Segment reporting, based on the International Government Financial Statistics classifications and the budget formats prescribed by National Treasury. The entity operates solely in its area of jurisdiction as determined by the Demarcation Board.

Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies applied for preparing and presenting the annual financial statements.

1.35 Budget information

Municipalities are typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by the economic entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis and presented by nature classification. The approved budget and the annual financial statements are prepared on the same basis.

The annual budget figures included in the annual financial statements are for the entity and do not include budget information relating to subsidiaries. The separate budget for the entity has been recompiled for the presentation in the annual financial statements. The recompilation does not constitute changes or revisions of the consolidated budget as approved by the Council.

The Statement of comparative and actual information has been included in the annual financial statements as the recommended disclosure when the annual financial statements and the budget are not on the same basis of accounting as determined by National Treasury.

Explanatory comments to material differences are provided in note 75 - Budget differences to the annual financial statements.

Accounting Policies

1.36 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the economic entity, including those charged with the governance of the economic entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with the economic entity.

The economic entity is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the economic entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the economic entity is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the economic entity discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity’s financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its consolidated annual financial statements.

1.37 Events after reporting date

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The economic entity will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The economic entity will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Accounting Policies

1.38 Service concession arrangements: Entity as grantor

Identification

Service concession arrangement is a contractual arrangement between a grantor and an operator in which an operator uses the services concession asset to provide a mandated function on behalf of a grantor for a specified period, where the operator is compensated for its services over the period of service concession arrangement.

A grantor is the entity that grants the right to use the service concession asset to the operator.

A mandated function involves the delivery of a public service by an operator on behalf of a grantor that falls within the grantor's mandate.

An operator is the entity that uses the service concession asset to provide a mandated function subject to the grantor's control of the asset.

A service concession asset is an asset used to provide a mandated function in a service concession arrangement that:
- is provided by the operator which:
  - the operator constructs, develops, or acquires from a third party; or
  - is an existing asset of the operator; or
- is provided by the grantor which:
  - is an existing asset of the grantor; or
  - is an upgrade to an existing asset of the grantor.

Recognition of asset and liability

The entity recognises an asset provided by the operator and an upgrade to an existing asset of the entity, as a service concession asset if the entity controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price, and if the entity controls (through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise) any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the term of the arrangement. This applies to an asset used in a service concession arrangement for its entire economic life (a "whole-of-life" asset).

After initial recognition or reclassification, service concession assets are clearly identified from other assets within the same asset category, and are clearly identified from owned and/or leased assets.

Where the entity recognises a service concession asset, and the asset is not an existing asset of the entity (grantor), the entity (grantor) also recognises a liability.

The entity does not recognise a liability when an existing asset of the entity is reclassified as a service concession asset, except in circumstances where additional consideration is provided by the operator.

Measurement of asset and liability

The entity initially measures the service concession asset as follows:
- Where the asset is not an existing asset of the entity, the asset is measured at its fair value.
- Where the asset is an existing asset of the entity and it meets the recognition criteria of a service concession asset, the asset is reclassified as a service concession asset, and the asset is accounted for in accordance with the policy on Investment properties, Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets, or Heritage assets, as appropriate.

The entity initially measures the liability at the same amount as the service concession asset, adjusted by the amount of any other consideration from the entity to the operator, or from the operator to the entity.

Accounting Policies

1.38 Service concession arrangements: Entity as grantor (continued)

Financial liability model

Where the entity has an unconditional obligation to pay cash or another financial asset to the operator for the construction, development, acquisition, or upgrade of a service concession asset, the entity accounts for the liability as a financial liability.

The entity allocates the payments to the operator and accounts for them according to their substance as a reduction in the liability recognised, a finance charge, and charges for services provided by the operator.

The finance charge and charges for services provided by the operator in a service concession arrangement are accounted for as expenses.

Where the asset and service components of a service concession arrangement are separately identifiable, the service components of payments from the entity to the operator are allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the service concession asset and the services.

Where the asset and service components are not separately identifiable, the service component of payments from the entity to the operator is determined using estimation techniques.

Grant of a right to the operator model

Where the entity does not have an unconditional obligation to pay cash or another financial asset to the operator for the construction, development, acquisition, or upgrade of a service concession asset, and grants the operator the right to earn revenue from third-party users or another revenue-generating asset, the entity accounts for the liability as the unearned portion of the revenue arising from the exchange of assets between the entity and the operator.

The entity recognises revenue and reduces the liability according to the substance of the service concession arrangement.

Dividing the arrangement

If the entity pays for the construction, development, acquisition, or upgrade of a service concession asset partly by incurring a financial liability and partly by the grant of a right to the operator, it accounts separately for each part of the total liability.

Other liabilities, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The entity accounts for other liabilities, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets arising from a service concession arrangement in accordance with the policy on Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets and Financial instruments.

Other revenues

The entity accounts for revenues from a service concession arrangement, other than those relating to the grant of a right to the operator model, in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from exchange transactions.

Accounting Policies

1.38 Service concession arrangements: Entity as grantor (continued)

Recognition of the performance obligation and the right to receive a significant interest in a service concession asset

If the entity controls a significant residual interest in a service concession asset at the end of the service concession arrangement through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, and the arrangement does not constitute a finance or an operating lease, the entity recognises its right to receive the residual interest (i.e. a receivable) in the service concession asset at the commencement of the arrangement.

The right to receive a residual interest in the service concession asset to be received at the end of the arrangement, is an exchange consideration. This is because the entity will receive an asset in exchange for granting the operator access to the asset while providing a mandated function on its behalf in accordance with the substance of the arrangement.

In terms of the policy on Revenue from exchange transactions, the exchange consideration is recognised and measured at fair value. The value of the receivable (the right to the residual interest in the asset), receivable at the end of the service concession arrangement, reflects the value of the service concession asset as if it were already in the age and in the condition expected at the end of the service concession arrangement.

When the entity recognises the right to receive a residual interest in the service concession asset, it also recognises its performance obligation for granting the operator access to the service concession asset in accordance with the substance of the arrangement. The value of the performance obligation is the same as the receivable interest recognised at the commencement of the service concession arrangement.

The performance obligation is reduced and revenue is recognised based on the substance of the arrangement.

Where service concession arrangements include provisions to adjust the arrangement for changes, the effect of such changes is deemed to have taken place at the inception of the service concession arrangements.

1.39 Advance receipts

Exchange transactions are transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

All receipts received in advance are classified as non-exchange transactions as no approximate equal value is exchanged between the parties.

Refer to note 21 - Payables from non-exchange transactions where these receipts in advance are disclosed.

1.40 Grants and subsidies paid

The Municipality transfers money to individuals, organisations and other sectors of government from time to time. These transfers are recognised in the financial statements as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The economic entity has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the economic entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods:

iGRAP 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

Background

Paragraph .21 of the Standard of GRAP on The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (GRAP 4) requires an entity to record a foreign currency transaction, on initial recognition in its functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency (the exchange rate) at the date of the transaction. Paragraph .22 of GRAP 4 states that the date of the transaction is the date on which the transaction first qualifies for recognition in accordance with the Standards of GRAP.

When an entity pays or receives consideration in advance in a foreign currency, it generally recognises a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability before the recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue. The related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) is the amount recognised applying the relevant Standard of GRAP, which results in the derecognition of the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration.

A question arose asking how to determine "the date of the transaction" applying paragraphs .21 and .22 of GRAP 4 when recognising revenue. The question specifically addressed circumstances in which an entity recognises a non-monetary liability arising from the receipt of advance consideration before it recognises the related revenue. It was further noted that the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency is not restricted to revenue transactions. Accordingly, it was decided to clarify the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

Issue

This Interpretation addresses how to determine the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration in a foreign currency.

Consensus

Applying paragraphs .21 and .22 of GRAP 4, the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue (or part of it) is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The effective date of this interpretation is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2025.

The economic entity expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2025/2026 consolidated annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the economic entity's consolidated annual financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments

Following the global financial crisis, a number of concerns were raised about the accounting for financial instruments.

This included that:

- information on credit losses and defaults on financial assets received too late to enable proper decision-making,
- using fair value in certain instances was inappropriate, and
- some of the existing accounting requirements were seen as too rules based.

As a result, the International Accounting Standards Board® amended its existing Standards to deal with these issues. The IASB issued IFRS® Standard on Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) in 2009 to address many of the concerns raised. Revisions were also made to IAS® on Financial Instruments: Presentation and the IFRS Standard® on Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The IPSASB issued revised International Public Sector Accounting Standards in June 2018 so as to align them with the equivalent IFRS Standards.

The revisions better align the Standards of GRAP with recent international developments. The amendments result in better information available to make decisions about financial assets and their recoverability, and more transparent information on financial liabilities.

The most significant changes to the Standard affect:

- Financial guarantee contracts issued;
- Loan commitments issued;
- Classification of financial assets;
- Amortised cost of financial assets;
- Impairment of financial assets; and
- Disclosures

The effective date of the revisions is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2025.

The economic entity expects to adopt the revisions for the first time in the 2025/2026 annual financial statements.

The impact of this standard is currently being assessed; however, the impact is likely to be material.

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the economic entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods but are not relevant to its operations:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date:	Expected impact:
• GRAP 107 (as revised) Mergers	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 106 (as revised) Transfer of Functions Between Entities Not Under Common Control	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 105 Transfer of Functions Between Entities Under Common Control	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• Improvements to Standards of GRAP (2023)	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements (Going Concern)	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 103 (amended): Heritage Assets	To be determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

3. Inventory

Consumable stores	12 627 926	10 297 054	12 627 926	10 297 054
Fuel	1 775 892	1 379 512	1 775 892	1 379 512
Maintenance materials	2 189 650	4 203 441	2 189 650	4 203 441
Unsold properties held for resale	415 669 345	405 447 863	415 669 345	405 447 863
Water for distribution (in pipes and reservoirs)	4 032 257	4 340 167	4 032 257	4 340 167
Raw materials, components	254 433 245	221 628 441	-	-
	690 728 315	**647 296 478**	**436 295 070**	**425 668 037**
Inventories written off	6 623 760	1 995 706	6 623 760	1 995 706
	6 623 760	**1 995 706**	**6 623 760**	**1 995 706**
Inventories recognised as an expense during the year	195 742 947	142 148 640	46 273 244	40 745 701

An assessment of the net realisable value against cost was performed and raw materials, components was written up by R784 920 (2024: (R1 241 630)), from R5 658 046 to R4 873 125. The movement is included in the impairment loss note 51.

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

Included in inventories recognised as an expense during the year, are inventories that were recognised as stores issues amounting to R46,273,244 (2024: R40,745,701), for the controlling entity, and R195,742,947 (2024: R142,148,640), of which a portion was capitalised, for the economic entity.

The economic entity does not extract any non-regenerative resources for its use or for the use of others. All inventories, including water inventory, are acquired from third parties.

Inventory pledged as security

No inventory was pledged as security for any financial liability.

4. Other receivables from non-exchange transactions

Impound fees receivable	2 827 118	1 135 760	2 827 118	1 135 760
Traffic fines receivable	27 917 671	21 216 436	27 917 671	21 216 436
Impairment - Traffic fines receivable	(24 452 057)	(18 550 632)	(24 452 057)	(18 550 632)
	6 292 732	**3 801 564**	**6 292 732**	**3 801 564**
Statutory receivables included in receivables from non-exchange transactions above are as follows:				
Traffic fines receivable	3 465 614	2 665 804	3 465 614	2 665 804
Impound fees receivable	2 827 118	1 135 760	2 827 118	1 135 760
	6 292 732	**3 801 564**	**6 292 732**	**3 801 564**
Total net Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	6 292 732	3 801 564	6 292 732	3 801 564

Other receivables from non-exchange transactions above relates to:

Traffic fines arise from fines revenue as disclosed in note 36 in accordance with Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Act (Act 51 of 1977) and the National Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1996).

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

4. Other receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Credit quality of other receivables from non-exchange transactions

The credit quality of other receivables from non-exchange transactions that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

The entity does not hold any collateral as security.

Other receivables from non-exchange transactions pledged as security

None of the other receivables from non-exchange transactions were pledged as security for any financial liability.

Statutory receivables general information

Traffic fines receivable:

Revenue type: Non-exchange revenue

Legislation that gives rise to the transactions - In accordance with the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Offences Act, 1998.

Rates and interest charges - The Act determines rates; no interest is charged.

Impairment consideration - Collection rate of the balance as a whole, thereafter discounting is considered in terms of materiality.

Interest or other charges levied/charged

No other receivables from non-exchange transactions generated interest income and no other levies were charged.

Statutory receivables past due but not impaired

Statutory receivables which are past due are considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2025, R6 292 732 (2024: R3 801 564) were past due but not impaired for the controlling entity, and R6 292 732 (2024: R3 801 564) for the economic entity.

Factors the entity considered in assessing statutory receivables past due but not impaired

Other receivables from non-exchange transactions are assessed in terms of their respective overall payment percentages. Some receivables are therefore past due, but the balances are still expected to be recoverable based on the payment percentages.

Statutory receivables impaired

As at 30 June 2025, statutory receivables of R24 452 057 (2024: R18 550 632) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was R24 452 057 as at 30 June 2025 (2024: R18 550 632).

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of statutory receivables

Opening balance	18 550 632	125 731 030	18 550 632	125 731 030
Amounts written off as uncollectible	-	(114 350 195)	-	(114 350 195)
Provision for impairment	7 369 156	7 563 430	7 369 156	7 563 430
Reversal of impairment - Expired traffic fines	(1 467 731)	(393 633)	(1 467 731)	(393 633)
	24 452 057	**18 550 632**	**24 452 057**	**18 550 632**

Main events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of impairment losses on statutory receivables

Significant impairment losses recognised or reversed

Impairment Recognised - Traffic fines receivables:

Annually the outstanding receivables are assessed in terms of the value of fines issued in comparison to the receipts generated from such fines. The remaining balance is considered recoverable based on this payment percentage. The impairment loss is similar to our expectation, but quantitatively the impairment is significant and therefore disclosed separately.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

5. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions

Gross balances				
Electricity	1 252 126 281	1 149 859 890	-	-
Water	6 221 920 307	5 215 525 204	6 221 920 307	5 215 525 204
Sewerage	1 648 111 935	1 416 516 822	1 648 111 935	1 416 516 822
Refuse	741 550 281	640 120 629	741 550 281	640 120 629
Housing rental	84 584 982	74 037 453	84 584 982	74 037 453
	9 948 293 786	**8 496 059 998**	**8 696 167 505**	**7 346 200 108**
Less: Allowance for impairment				
Electricity	(803 430 019)	(700 514 375)	-	-
Water	(5 559 393 213)	(4 490 343 100)	(5 559 393 213)	(4 490 343 100)
Sewerage	(1 437 941 715)	(1 202 190 147)	(1 437 941 715)	(1 202 190 147)
Refuse	(644 786 258)	(547 756 625)	(644 786 258)	(547 756 625)
Housing rental	(80 222 346)	(68 996 868)	(80 222 346)	(68 996 868)
	(8 525 773 551)	**(7 009 801 115)**	**(7 722 343 532)**	**(6 309 286 740)**
Net balance				
Electricity	448 696 262	449 345 515	-	-
Water	662 527 094	725 182 104	662 527 094	725 182 104
Sewerage	210 170 220	214 326 675	210 170 220	214 326 675
Refuse	96 764 023	92 364 004	96 764 023	92 364 004
Housing rental	4 362 636	5 040 585	4 362 636	5 040 585
	1 422 520 235	**1 486 258 883**	**973 823 973**	**1 036 913 368**
Electricity				
Current (0 -30 days)	57 880 242	76 946 700	-	-
31 - 60 days	29 357 557	28 691 241	-	-
61 - 90 days	22 108 360	22 269 937	-	-
90+ days	895 875 506	805 485 604	-	-
Meter reading estimate at year end (Consumption across year end)	249 549 886	216 467 984	-	-
Discounting	(274 687)	(1 573)	-	-
Provision for impairment	(803 430 019)	(700 514 378)	-	-
Transferred to non-current receivables	(2 370 583)	-	-	-
	448 696 262	**449 345 515**	**-**	**-**
Water				
Current (0 -30 days)	211 785 458	206 126 808	211 785 458	206 126 808
31 - 60 days	183 807 771	233 709 702	183 807 771	233 709 702
61 - 90 days	137 695 680	128 149 795	137 695 680	128 149 795
91+ days	5 656 700 766	4 626 561 107	5 656 700 766	4 626 561 107
Meter reading estimate	31 930 632	20 977 792	31 930 632	20 977 792
Less: Impairment	(5 559 393 213)	(4 490 343 100)	(5 559 393 213)	(4 490 343 100)
	662 527 094	**725 182 104**	**662 527 094**	**725 182 104**
Sewerage				
Current (0 -30 days)	51 591 734	52 305 335	51 591 734	52 305 335
31 - 60 days	36 158 733	36 794 921	36 158 733	36 794 921
61 - 90 days	35 796 348	34 125 630	35 796 348	34 125 630
91+ days	1 524 565 120	1 293 290 936	1 524 565 120	1 293 290 936
Less: Impairment	(1 437 941 715)	(1 202 190 147)	(1 437 941 715)	(1 202 190 147)
	210 170 220	**214 326 675**	**210 170 220**	**214 326 675**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

5. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Refuse				
Current (0 -30 days)	19 354 038	17 789 078	19 354 038	17 789 078
31 - 60 days	15 073 899	14 925 512	15 073 899	14 925 512
61 - 90 days	14 040 803	14 054 759	14 040 803	14 054 759
91+ days	693 081 541	593 351 279	693 081 541	593 351 279
Less: Impairment	(644 786 258)	(547 756 624)	(644 786 258)	(547 756 624)
	96 764 023	**92 364 004**	**96 764 023**	**92 364 004**
Housing rental				
Current (0 -30 days)	1 212 292	1 080 990	1 212 292	1 080 990
31 - 60 days	1 014 540	1 061 643	1 014 540	1 061 643
61 - 90 days	1 051 658	1 221 862	1 051 658	1 221 862
91+ days	81 306 492	70 672 957	81 306 492	70 672 957
Less: Impairment	(80 222 346)	(68 996 867)	(80 222 346)	(68 996 867)
	4 362 636	**5 040 585**	**4 362 636**	**5 040 585**

Summary of debtors by customer classification

Residential and Sundry				
Current (0 -30 days)	201 740 824	184 879 913	199 204 821	180 027 461
31 - 60 days	177 230 109	194 557 576	176 429 502	193 489 247
61 - 90 days	134 688 876	129 715 613	134 400 633	128 809 357
91+ days	5 950 816 149	4 979 232 541	5 825 477 099	4 854 664 072
Meter reading estimate	281 480 518	237 445 776	31 930 632	20 977 792
Discounting	(274 687)	(1 573)	-	-
Transferred to non-current receivables	(2 370 583)	-	-	-
	6 743 311 206	5 725 829 846	6 367 442 687	5 377 967 929
Less: Allowance for impairment	(5 906 376 230)	(4 886 870 930)	(5 780 600 312)	(4 761 752 272)
	836 934 976	**838 958 916**	**586 842 375**	**616 215 657**
Business/Commercial				
Current (0 -30 days)	82 756 223	114 224 569	51 230 751	60 668 213
31 - 60 days	36 482 757	40 652 512	25 478 147	26 531 476
61 - 90 days	32 558 731	33 783 221	23 158 902	21 518 298
91+ days	1 283 001 852	1 036 561 867	1 095 889 466	921 726 285
	1 434 799 563	1 225 222 169	1 195 757 266	1 030 444 272
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1 185 144 263)	(940 924 437)	(1 000 370 056)	(823 981 240)
	249 655 300	**284 297 732**	**195 387 210**	**206 463 032**
National and provincial government				
Current (0 -30 days)	57 326 716	55 144 428	33 507 949	36 606 537
31 - 60 days	51 699 635	79 973 931	34 147 295	66 472 055
61 - 90 days	43 445 241	36 323 149	31 024 953	27 224 391
91+ days	1 617 711 424	1 373 567 477	1 034 287 354	807 485 923
	1 770 183 016	1 545 008 985	1 132 967 551	937 788 906
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1 434 253 058)	(1 182 005 748)	(941 373 164)	(723 553 228)
	335 929 958	**363 003 237**	**191 594 387**	**214 235 678**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

5. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Total				
Current (0 -30 days)	341 823 764	354 248 911	283 943 522	277 302 211
31 - 60 days	265 412 501	315 183 019	236 054 944	286 491 778
61 - 90 days	210 692 848	199 821 983	188 584 488	177 552 046
91+ days	8 851 529 425	7 389 361 885	7 955 653 919	6 583 876 281
Meter reading estimate at year end (Consumption across year end)	281 480 518	237 445 776	31 930 632	20 977 792
Discounting	(274 687)	(1 573)	-	-
Transferred to non-current receivables	(2 370 583)	-	-	-
	9 948 293 786	8 496 060 001	8 696 167 505	7 346 200 108
Less: Allowance for impairment	(8 525 773 551)	(7 009 801 118)	(7 722 343 532)	(6 309 286 740)
	1 422 520 235	**1 486 258 883**	**973 823 973**	**1 036 913 368**

Consumer receivables pledged as security

None of the consumer receivables from exchange transactions were pledged as security for any financial liability.

Credit quality of consumer receivables

The credit quality of consumer receivables from exchange transactions that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

None of the consumer receivables from exchange transactions that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

Fair value of consumer debtors

Consumer receivables are reflected net of the provision for doubtful debt and the effect of discounting. the interest rate used in discounting is the prime rate at period end adjusted for CPI applicable to the public sector.

Consumer receivables past due but not impaired

Consumer receivables which are less than 90 days past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2025, R708 582 954 (2024: R741 346 035) were past due but not impaired for the controlling entity and at 30 June 2025, R910 374 601 (2024: R974 225 139) were past due but not impaired for the economic entity.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

Current (0 - 30 days)	330 218 252	343 103 252	283 943 522	277 302 211
1 month past due (31 - 60 days)	254 009 527	304 865 786	236 054 944	286 491 778
2 months past due (61 - 90 days)	326 146 822	326 256 101	188 584 488	177 552 046
	910 374 601	**974 225 139**	**708 582 954**	**741 346 035**

Consumer receivables impaired

As of 30 June 2025, consumer receivables of R7 722 343 532 (2024: R6 309 286 740) were impaired and provided for by the controlling entity and consumer receivables of R8 525 773 551 (2024: R7 009 801 115) were impaired and provided for by the economic entity.

The amount of the provision was R7 722 343 532 as of 30 June 2025 (2024: R6 309 286 740) for the controlling entity and the amount of the provision was R8 525 773 551 as of 30 June 2024 (2024: R7 009 801 115) for the economic entity.

The ageing of these consumer receivables is as follows:

1 to 3 months	34 568 435	31 743 181	-	-
Over 3 months	8 491 205 116	6 978 057 934	7 722 343 532	6 309 286 740
	8 525 773 551	**7 009 801 115**	**7 722 343 532**	**6 309 286 740**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

5. Consumer receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Reconciliation of allowance for impairment of consumer receivables from exchange transactions

Opening balance	7 009 801 115	6 414 505 642	6 309 286 740	5 782 351 504
Allowance for impairment	1 515 972 436	595 295 473	1 413 056 792	526 935 236
	8 525 773 551	**7 009 801 115**	**7 722 343 532**	**6 309 286 740**

Due to the limitations of the financial system, it is impractical to disclose the impaired interest on consumer receivables from exchange transactions.

The municipal entity enters into settlement agreements with debtors whose accounts are long overdue and these agreements carry no interest. The balance that is settled over a period longer than 12 months is deemed to constitute a financing arrangement and is accounted for at the net present value of the future cash flows. The accounts which are due for more than 12 months are disclosed as non-current receivables.

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in expenses in the statement of financial performance. Unwinding of discount is included in the notes to the statement of financial performance. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of consumer receivable mentioned above. The municipal entity does not hold any collateral as security.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

6. Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions

Gross balances				
Consumer receivables - Rates	2 814 076 099	2 443 907 456	2 814 076 099	2 443 907 456
Less: Allowance for impairment				
Consumer receivables - Rates	(2 378 623 055)	(1 993 972 053)	(2 378 623 055)	(1 993 972 053)
Net balance				
Consumer receivables - Rates	435 453 044	449 935 403	435 453 044	449 935 403
Rates				
Current (0 -30 days)	134 598 942	123 162 324	134 598 942	123 162 324
31 - 60 days	80 170 289	86 193 315	80 170 289	86 193 315
61 - 90 days	78 932 776	79 302 767	78 932 776	79 302 767
91+ days	2 520 374 092	2 155 249 050	2 520 374 092	2 155 249 050
Less: Allowance for impairment	(2 378 623 055)	(1 993 972 053)	(2 378 623 055)	(1 993 972 053)
	435 453 044	**449 935 403**	**435 453 044**	**449 935 403**
Summary by customer classification				
Residential and Sundry				
Current (0 -30 days)	60 793 586	59 853 146	60 793 586	59 853 146
31 - 60 days	40 519 787	42 428 588	40 519 787	42 428 588
61 - 90 days	35 285 604	39 066 922	35 285 604	39 066 922
91+ days	1 382 464 951	1 220 219 597	1 382 464 951	1 220 219 597
	1 519 063 928	1 361 568 253	1 519 063 928	1 361 568 253
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1 335 656 738)	(1 166 910 693)	(1 335 656 738)	(1 166 910 693)
	183 407 190	**194 657 560**	**183 407 190**	**194 657 560**
Business/Commercial				
Current (0 -30 days)	55 550 732	57 625 894	55 550 732	57 625 894
31 - 60 days	21 766 562	22 561 101	21 766 562	22 561 101
61 - 90 days	19 734 048	19 655 111	19 734 048	19 655 111
91+ days	734 172 816	588 921 284	734 172 816	588 921 284
	831 224 158	688 763 390	831 224 158	688 763 390
Less: Allowance for impairment	(687 010 987)	(521 480 905)	(687 010 987)	(521 480 905)
	144 213 171	**167 282 485**	**144 213 171**	**167 282 485**
Government				
Current (0 -30 days)	18 254 624	5 683 285	18 254 624	5 683 285
31 - 60 days	17 883 940	21 203 626	17 883 940	21 203 626
61 - 90 days	23 913 124	20 580 733	23 913 124	20 580 733
91+ days	403 736 325	346 108 169	403 736 325	346 108 169
	463 788 013	393 575 813	463 788 013	393 575 813
Less: Allowance for impairment	(355 955 330)	(305 580 456)	(355 955 330)	(305 580 456)
	107 832 683	**87 995 357**	**107 832 683**	**87 995 357**
Total				
Current (0 -30 days)	134 598 942	123 162 324	134 598 942	123 162 324
31 - 60 days	80 170 289	86 193 315	80 170 289	86 193 315
61 - 90 days	78 932 776	79 302 767	78 932 776	79 302 767
91+ days	2 520 374 092	2 155 249 050	2 520 374 092	2 155 249 050
	2 814 076 099	2 443 907 456	2 814 076 099	2 443 907 456
Less: Allowance for impairment	(2 378 623 055)	(1 993 972 053)	(2 378 623 055)	(1 993 972 053)
	435 453 044	**449 935 403**	**435 453 044**	**449 935 403**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

6. Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Reconciliation of allowance for impairment				
Balance at beginning of the year	1 993 972 053	1 703 007 287	1 993 972 053	1 703 007 287
Contributions to allowance	384 651 002	290 964 766	384 651 002	290 964 766
	2 378 623 055	**1 993 972 053**	**2 378 623 055**	**1 993 972 053**

Due to the limitations on the financial system, it is impractical to disclose the impaired interest on consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions.

Credit quality of consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions

Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired.

Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions pledged as security

None of the consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions were pledged as security for any financial liability.

Statutory receivables general information

Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions past due but not impaired

Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions which are less than 90 days past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2025, R293 702 007 (2024: R288 658 406) were past due but not impaired for the controlling entity, and R293 702 007 (2024: R288 658 406) for the economic entity.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired are as follows:

Current (0 - 30 days)	134 598 942	123 162 324	134 598 942	123 162 324
1 month past due (31 - 60 days)	80 170 289	86 193 315	80 170 289	86 193 315
2 months past due (61 - 90 days)	78 932 776	79 302 767	78 932 776	79 302 767
	293 702 007	**288 658 406**	**293 702 007**	**288 658 406**

Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions impaired

As at 30 June 2025, consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions of R2 378 623 055 (2024: R1 993 972 053) were impaired and provided for, for the controlling entity, and R2 378 623 055 (2024: R1 993 972 053) for the economic entity.

The ageing of amounts impaired is as follows:				
Over 3 months	2 378 623 055	1 993 972 053	2 378 623 055	1 993 972 053

Statutory receivables general information

Rates

Revenue type - Non-exchange revenue

Legislation that gives rise to the transactions - Municipal Property Rates Act (Act 6 of 2004).

Rates and interest charges - Municipal Tariff Policy, interest charged

Impairment consideration - Individual collection rates, interest charged at discount rate.

Interest or other charges levied/charged

Interest was only charged on outstanding rates accounts. No other levies were charged.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

6. Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Statutory receivables past due but not impaired

Statutory receivables which are less than 90 days past due are not considered to be impaired. As of 30 June 2025, Statutory receivables of R293 702 007 (2024: R288 658 406) were past due but not impaired for the controlling entity, and R293 702 007 (2024: R288 658 406) for the economic entity.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

Current (0 - 30 days)	134 598 942	123 162 324	134 598 942	123 162 324
1 month past due (31 - 60 days)	80 170 289	86 193 315	80 170 289	86 193 315
2 months past due (61 - 90 days)	78 932 776	79 302 767	78 932 776	79 302 767
	293 702 007	**288 658 406**	**293 702 007**	**288 658 406**

Statutory receivables impaired

As of 30 June 2025, statutory receivables of R2 378 623 055 (2024: R1 993 972 053) were impaired and provided for, for the controlling entity, and R2 378 623 055 (2024: R1 993 972 053) for the economic entity.

The amount of the provision was R2 378 623 055 as at 30 June 2025 (2024: R1 993 972 053) for the controlling entity, and R2 378 623 055 (2024: R1 993 972 053) for the economic entity.

Reconciliation of provision for impairment for statutory receivables

Opening balance	1 993 972 053	1 703 007 287	1 993 972 053	1 703 007 287
Provision for impairment	384 651 002	290 964 766	384 651 002	290 964 766
	2 378 623 055	**1 993 972 053**	**2 378 623 055**	**1 993 972 053**

7. Other receivables from exchange transactions

Non-impaired receivables				
Accrued interest on investments	287 259	209 044	287 259	209 044
Deferred lease	3 934 091	4 602 701	3 934 091	4 602 701
Deposits	1 493 602	1 222 704	-	-
DOE Grant - Southern Free State Towns	1 053 728	4 053 728	-	-
Garnishee orders	1 149 273	1 187 606	1 149 273	1 187 606
Kopanong Local Municipality	70 452 043	61 467 910	-	-
Mohokare Local Municipality	89 286 010	89 288 750	-	-
Other receivables	9 994 478	10 109 741	-	-
Overpayment of suppliers	140 295	-	140 295	-
Prepaid electricity vendors	50 234 921	28 758 680	-	-
Prepaid water vendors	19 681 752	17 035 446	19 681 752	17 035 446
Receipt reversal	440 746	533 478	-	-
Staff leave days receivable	119 332	2 486	119 332	2 486
	248 267 530	**218 472 274**	**25 312 002**	**23 037 283**
Impaired receivables				
Housing and erven selling schemes	3 464 580	3 310 905	3 464 580	3 310 905
Impairment - Housing and erven selling schemes	(3 280 594)	(3 117 388)	(3 280 594)	(3 117 388)
Sundry receivables	197 238 514	166 459 707	197 238 514	166 459 707
Impairment - Sundry receivables	(150 716 469)	(128 809 027)	(150 716 469)	(128 809 027)
	46 706 031	**37 844 197**	**46 706 031**	**37 844 197**
	294 973 561	**256 316 471**	**72 018 033**	**60 881 480**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

7. Other receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Credit quality of other receivables from exchange transactions

The credit quality of other receivables from exchange transactions that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

None of the other receivables from exchange transactions that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

Other receivables from exchange transactions pledged as security

None of the other receivables from exchange transactions were pledged as security for any financial liability.

Other receivables from exchange transactions past due but not impaired

Other receivables from exchange transactions which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2025, R9 581 519 (2024: R9 246 222) were past due but not impaired for the controlling entity, and R9 581 519 (2024: R9 246 222) for the economic entity.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

1 month past due	9 581 519	9 246 222	9 581 519	9 246 222

Other receivables from exchange transactions impaired

As of 30 June 2025, other receivables from exchange transactions of R153 997 063 (2024: R131 926 415) were impaired and provided for, for the controlling entity, and R153 997 063 (2024: R131 926 415) for the economic entity.

The amount of the provision was R153 997 063 as of 30 June 2025 (2024: R131 926 415) for the controlling entity, and R153 997 063 (2024: R131 926 415) for the economic entity.

The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

Over 3 months	153 997 063	131 926 415	153 997 063	131 926 415

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of other receivables from exchange transactions

Opening balance	131 926 415	100 869 845	131 926 415	100 869 845
Provision for impairment	22 070 648	31 056 570	22 070 648	31 056 570
	153 997 063	**131 926 415**	**153 997 063**	**131 926 415**

Other receivables from exchange transactions consist of receivables raised from other income from exchange transactions recognised, refer to note 37.

Due to the limitations on the financial system, it is impractical to disclose the impaired interest on other receivables from exchange transactions.

Prior period error

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

8. VAT receivable/(payable)

VAT receivable	35 744 372	27 542 891	16 749 198	6 666 931
VAT input tax accrual and provision for VAT impairment	448 737 502	396 052 084	330 833 177	294 013 457
VAT output tax accrual	(616 100 566)	(579 946 293)	(200 104 648)	(204 648 350)

VAT is payable on the payment basis. VAT is paid over to SARS only once payment is received from debtors.

VAT Receivable and VAT Payable are exchange transactions.

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

8. VAT receivable/(payable) (continued)

Statutory receivables/payables included in VAT receivables/payables above are as follows:

VAT receivable	35 744 372	27 542 891	16 749 198	6 666 931

Statutory receivables/(payables) general information:

Revenue type - Exchange transactions

Legislation that gives rise to the transactions - Value Added Tax Act (Act 89 of 1991).

Rates and interest charges - The act determines rates and interest charge.

Impairment consideration - No impairment, balance expected to be fully recoverable.

Interest or other charges levied/charged:

No VAT receivable generated interest income and no other levies were charged.

Statutory receivables/(payables) impaired:

VAT receivables included in statutory receivables are not impaired nor considered for impairment, balance expected to be fully recoverable.

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

9. Centlec intercompany loan

Centlec intercompany loan	-	-	1 106 629 079	822 297 757

The intercompany loan balance is the net balance payable or receivable of all transactions between Centlec (SOC) Limited and the municipality and interest is levied on the average balance for the year at the effective prime interest rate on the first day of the financial year. The applicable interest rate was 11.75% (2024: 11.75%).

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	140 549	140 549	140 549	140 549
Bank balances	48 313 060	62 614 337	35 149 464	52 343 056
Short-term deposits	1 055 071 329	432 106 038	1 029 237 317	431 266 770
	1 103 524 938	**494 860 924**	**1 064 527 330**	**483 750 375**

Credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or historical information about counterparty default rates:

Credit rating				
Ba1	1 103 384 389	494 720 375	1 064 386 781	483 609 826

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

10. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents pledged as collateral

Total financial assets pledged as collateral for the COID Reserve	31 456 157	29 413 934	31 456 157	29 413 934

The term deposit investment is pledged as security to the Compensation Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Fund to guarantee the payment of claims in respect of injuries while on duty.

The economic entity had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
Mangaung Metro Municipality						
Nedbank - Primary Account - 1186196793	24 050 821	45 729 484	39 053 647	24 050 821	45 809 818	41 117 133
Nedbank - Traffic - 1186245379	-	-	-	23 894	1 530	10 920
Nedbank - Charges - 1186660643	-	-	-	(53 356)	(43 275)	(53 416)
Nedbank - Cashiers - 1186239778	21 530	-	-	4 829 235	(38 588)	2 779 685
Nedbank - Fresh Produce Market - 1186414936	5 635 062	6 129 551	4 835 437	5 635 062	6 129 551	4 835 437
ABSA - Primary Account - 470000465	663 808	484 021	1 402 707	663 808	484 020	1 402 707
	30 371 221	**52 343 056**	**45 291 791**	**35 149 464**	**52 343 056**	**50 092 466**
Centlec SOC Ltd						
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4058833582	3 914 225	4 985 191	4 032 634	8 095 026	9 265 968	7 765 659
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4055133721	-	(16)	7	-	(16)	7
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4054065339	-	32 980	18 646	18 541	51 521	37 387
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 470001402	4 934 326	1 183 681	1 395 908	4 640 961	893 311	1 105 537
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4054530924	-	-	-	-	(294)	(295)
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4078209583	575 149	37 551	21 043	408 004	(84 698)	(72 348)
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4080522070	1 758	3 345	7 409	1 759	3 345	7 409
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 4080521896	-	-	79	-	85	79
ABSA Bank - Cheque account - 9326102088	375	143 130	15 099 918	(695)	142 059	15 099 508
	9 425 833	**6 385 862**	**20 575 644**	**13 163 596**	**10 271 281**	**23 942 943**
Total	**39 797 054**	**58 728 918**	**65 867 435**	**48 313 060**	**62 614 337**	**74 035 409**

The cash book balances indicated in the table above are balances prior to the sweeping of sub-accounts to the main account done by the bank at year end.

Summary of short-term deposits held

ABSA	57 341 169	30 253 202	31 456 157	29 413 934
Nedbank	997 781 160	401 852 836	997 781 160	401 852 836
	1 055 122 329	**432 106 038**	**1 029 237 317**	**431 266 770**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

11. Investment properties

Economic entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	1 604 198 979	-	1 604 198 979	1 590 665 600	-	1 590 665 600

Controlling entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	1 604 198 979	-	1 604 198 979	1 590 665 600	-	1 590 665 600

Reconciliation of investment properties - Economic entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	1 590 665 600	13 533 379	1 604 198 979

Reconciliation of investment properties - Economic entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	1 587 424 015	3 241 585	1 590 665 600

Reconciliation of investment properties - Controlling entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	1 590 665 600	13 533 379	1 604 198 979

Reconciliation of investment properties - Controlling entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Fair value adjustments	Total
Investment property	1 587 424 015	3 241 585	1 590 665 600

Pledged as security

No investment property has been pledged as security for any financial liability.

Investment property in the process of being constructed or developed

No investment property is in the process of being constructed or developed.

Details of property

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the economic entity.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

11. Investment properties (continued)

Details of valuation

The effective date of the valuation was 30 June 2025. The economic entity's investment properties were revalued by independent professional qualified valuers who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and categories of the investment properties valued.

The investment properties were revalued with reference to comparable market data where available, as well as information from the valuation roll.

Investment properties above include the following:				
Revenue generating investment property	1 182 768 224	1 180 410 000	1 182 768 224	1 180 410 000
Non-revenue generating investment property	421 430 755	410 254 800	421 430 755	410 254 800
	1 604 198 979	**1 590 664 800**	**1 604 198 979**	**1 590 664 800**
Amounts recognised in surplus or deficit				
Rental revenue from Investment property	6 347 613	6 133 283	6 347 613	6 133 283
Direct operating expenses	6 358 020	6 924 293	6 358 020	6 924 293

This cost consists of payments made to contractors for repairing and maintaining these assets.

No staff member is engaged in any labour towards the repair and maintenance of investment property.

12. Property, plant and equipment

Economic entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	1 318 894 952	-	1 318 894 952	1 314 680 701	-	1 314 680 701
Buildings	1 213 241 798	(117 626 478)	1 095 615 320	1 169 716 539	(104 733 161)	1 064 983 378
Buildings - Service concession asset	304 960 000	-	304 960 000	304 960 000	-	304 960 000
Buildings - WIP	19 700 603	-	19 700 603	16 583 064	-	16 583 064
Infrastructure - Electricity network	10 721 408 880	-	10 721 408 880	7 816 824 730	(1 757 868 184)	6 058 956 546
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related	6 731 543 145	(4 281 746 159)	2 449 796 986	6 685 864 998	(3 987 084 277)	2 698 780 721
Infrastructure - Sanitation network	3 583 972 290	(1 482 318 962)	2 101 653 328	3 538 417 132	(1 358 919 880)	2 179 497 252
Infrastructure - Water meters	159 525 923	(56 509 395)	103 016 528	138 007 962	(43 464 743)	94 543 219
Infrastructure - Water network	2 594 572 315	(1 328 259 950)	1 266 312 365	2 582 579 562	(1 227 369 781)	1 355 209 781
Infrastructure - WIP	1 287 115 761	-	1 287 115 761	1 002 422 259	-	1 002 422 259
Community - Landfill sites and quarries	939 149 769	(663 756 957)	275 392 812	1 045 428 415	(644 492 280)	400 936 135
Community - Other	1 342 122 249	(857 748 370)	484 373 879	1 331 321 237	(828 370 803)	502 950 434
Community - WIP	222 588 745	-	222 588 745	173 795 582	-	173 795 582
Fleet	820 839 937	(428 230 980)	392 608 957	799 267 765	(390 161 180)	409 106 585
Other property, plant and equipment	257 646 877	(128 245 082)	129 401 795	249 739 877	(188 485 289)	61 254 588
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related - Service concession asset	140 558 103	-	140 558 103	140 558 103	-	140 558 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation network - Service concession asset	35 548 674	-	35 548 674	35 548 674	-	35 548 674
Infrastructure - Water netwrok - Service concession asset	14 836 180	(1 691 362)	13 144 818	14 836 180	(1 691 362)	13 144 818
Total	**31 708 226 201**	**(9 346 133 695)**	**22 362 092 506**	**28 360 552 780**	**(10 532 640 940)**	**17 827 911 840**

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Controlling entity

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	1 303 499 019	-	1 303 499 019	1 305 349 388	-	1 305 349 388
Buildings	1 073 865 448	(117 626 478)	956 238 970	1 071 940 728	(78 393 329)	993 547 399
Buildings - Service concession asset	304 960 000	-	304 960 000	304 960 000	-	304 960 000
Buildings - WIP	6 716 572	-	6 716 572	5 349 987	-	5 349 987
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related	6 731 543 145	(4 281 746 159)	2 449 796 986	6 685 864 998	(3 987 084 277)	2 698 780 721
Infrastructure - Sanitation network	3 583 972 290	(1 482 318 962)	2 101 653 328	3 538 417 132	(1 358 919 880)	2 179 497 252
Infrastructure - Water meters	159 525 923	(56 509 395)	103 016 528	138 007 962	(43 464 743)	94 543 219
Infrastructure - Water network	2 594 572 315	(1 328 259 950)	1 266 312 365	2 582 579 562	(1 227 369 781)	1 355 209 781
Infrastructure - WIP	1 098 230 494	-	1 098 230 494	873 812 552	-	873 812 552
Community - Landfill sites and quarries	939 149 769	(663 756 957)	275 392 812	1 045 428 415	(644 492 280)	400 936 135
Community - Other	1 342 122 249	(857 748 370)	484 373 879	1 331 321 237	(828 370 803)	502 950 434
Community - WIP	222 588 745	-	222 588 745	173 795 582	-	173 795 582
Fleet	693 571 152	(329 473 754)	364 097 398	667 957 990	(295 076 120)	372 881 870
Other property, plant and equipment	96 474 487	(65 304 271)	31 170 216	162 668 287	(126 965 544)	35 702 743
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related - Service concession asset	140 558 103	-	140 558 103	140 558 103	-	140 558 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation network - Service concession asset	35 548 674	-	35 548 674	35 548 674	-	35 548 674
Infrastructure - Water network - Service concession asset	14 836 180	(1 691 362)	13 144 818	14 836 180	(1 691 362)	13 144 818
Total	**20 341 734 565**	**(9 184 435 658)**	**11 157 298 907**	**20 078 396 777**	**(8 591 828 119)**	**11 486 568 658**

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Economic entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	1 314 680 701	4 000	-	(1 854 369)	6 064 620	-	-	1 318 894 952
Buildings	1 064 983 378	9 115 727	-	(402 539)	63 636 415	(41 717 661)	-	1 095 615 320
Buildings - Service concession asset	304 960 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 960 000
Buildings - WIP	16 583 064	4 673 784	-	(1 556 245)	-	-	-	19 700 603
Infrastructure - Electricity network	6 058 956 546	156 287 970	(33 458 119)	171	4 831 757 437	(277 163 313)	(14 971 812)	10 721 408 880
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related	2 698 780 721	46 363 079	(251 044)	-	-	(295 095 770)	-	2 449 796 986
Infrastructure - Sanitation network	2 179 497 252	45 567 805	(12 646)	-	-	(97 312 739)	(26 086 344)	2 101 653 328
Infrastructure - Water meters	94 543 219	23 394 066	(1 108 545)	-	-	(13 812 212)	-	103 016 528
Infrastructure - Water network	1 355 209 781	12 556 769	(289 307)	-	-	(70 809 758)	(30 355 120)	1 266 312 365
Infrastructure - WIP	1 002 422 259	494 878 626	-	(210 185 124)	-	-	-	1 287 115 761
Community - Landfill sites and quarries	400 936 135	2 607 864	-	-	(108 886 509)	(19 264 678)	-	275 392 812
Community - Other	502 950 434	10 801 012	-	-	-	(29 377 567)	-	484 373 879
Community - WIP	173 795 582	66 006 511	(17 213 348)	-	-	-	-	222 588 745
Fleet	409 106 585	30 784 010	(3 764 846)	-	-	(43 392 573)	(124 219)	392 608 957
Other property, plant and equipment	61 254 588	95 677 258	(6 824 007)	-	-	(20 694 222)	(11 822)	129 401 795
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related - Service concession asset	140 558 103	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 558 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation network - Service concession asset	35 548 674	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 548 674
Infrastructure - Water network - Service concession asset	13 144 818	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 144 818
	17 827 911 840	**998 718 481**	**(62 921 862)**	**(213 998 106)**	**4 792 571 963**	**(908 640 493)**	**(71 549 317)**	**22 362 092 506**

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Economic entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	1 293 046 484	28 542 000	(1 026 000)	(5 881 783)	-	-	-	1 314 680 701
Buildings	1 104 364 074	3 462 114	(19 285)	-	-	(42 823 525)	-	1 064 983 378
Buildings - Service concession asset	304 960 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 960 000
Buildings - WIP	14 846 578	1 736 486	-	-	-	-	-	16 583 064
Infrastructure - Electricity network	6 155 388 124	127 939 567	(4 657 996)	-	(5 936 553)	(210 701 820)	(3 074 776)	6 058 956 546
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related	2 759 985 738	59 890 469	(9 997 873)	136 937 200	-	(248 034 813)	-	2 698 780 721
Infrastructure - Sanitation network	2 271 285 365	4 589 936	-	23 602 543	-	(119 980 592)	-	2 179 497 252
Infrastructure - Water meters	101 242 736	21 295 932	(762 899)	-	-	(13 825 787)	(13 406 763)	94 543 219
Infrastructure - Water network	1 415 295 214	4 075 677	-	7 994 332	-	(72 155 442)	-	1 355 209 781
Infrastructure - WIP	989 329 290	309 749 653	-	(296 656 684)	-	-	-	1 002 422 259
Community - Landfill sites and quarries	123 716 102	-	(2 036 919)	-	292 894 129	(7 739 860)	(5 897 317)	400 936 135
Community - Other	578 136 375	2 220 474	(5 051 934)	-	-	(36 793 330)	(35 561 151)	502 950 434
Community - WIP	149 069 966	24 725 616	-	-	-	-	-	173 795 582
Fleet	329 742 496	121 356 898	(1 367 986)	-	-	(40 594 597)	(30 226)	409 106 585
Other property, plant and equipment	49 309 192	28 925 520	(119 419)	-	-	(16 856 518)	(4 187)	61 254 588
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related - Service concession asset	140 558 103	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 558 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation network - Service concession asset	35 548 674	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 548 674
Infrastructure - Water network - Service concession asset	13 144 818	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 144 818
	17 828 969 329	**738 510 342**	**(25 040 311)**	**(134 004 392)**	**286 957 576**	**(809 506 284)**	**(57 974 420)**	**17 827 911 840**

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Controlling entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	1 305 349 388	4 000	-	(1 854 369)	-	-	-	1 303 499 019
Buildings	993 547 399	2 352 397	-	(402 539)	-	(39 258 287)	-	956 238 970
Buildings - Service concession asset	304 960 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 960 000
Buildings - WIP	5 349 987	2 922 830	-	(1 556 245)	-	-	-	6 716 572
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related	2 698 780 721	46 363 079	(251 044)	-	-	(295 095 770)	-	2 449 796 986
Infrastructure - Sanitation network	2 179 497 252	45 567 805	(12 646)	-	-	(97 312 739)	(26 086 344)	2 101 653 328
Infrastructure - Water meters	94 543 219	23 394 066	(1 108 545)	-	-	(13 812 212)	-	103 016 528
Infrastructure - Water network	1 355 209 781	12 556 769	(289 307)	-	-	(70 809 758)	(30 355 120)	1 266 312 365
Infrastructure - WIP	873 812 552	278 315 096	-	(53 897 154)	-	-	-	1 098 230 494
Community - Landfill sites and quarries	400 936 135	2 607 864	-	-	(108 886 509)	(19 264 678)	-	275 392 812
Community - Other	502 950 434	10 801 012	-	-	-	(29 377 567)	-	484 373 879
Community - WIP	173 795 582	66 006 511	(17 213 348)	-	-	-	-	222 588 745
Fleet	372 881 870	30 784 010	(3 390 686)	-	-	(36 177 796)	-	364 097 398
Other property, plant and equipment	35 702 743	13 912 553	(6 651 479)	-	-	(11 793 601)	-	31 170 216
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related - Service concession asset	140 558 103	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 558 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation network - Service concession asset	35 548 674	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 548 674
Infrastructure - Water network - Service concession asset	13 144 818	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 144 818
	11 486 568 658	**535 587 992**	**(28 917 055)**	**(57 710 307)**	**(108 886 509)**	**(612 902 408)**	**(56 441 464)**	**11 157 298 907**

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Controlling entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Revaluations	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Total
Land	1 283 715 171	28 542 000	(1 026 000)	(5 881 783)	-	-	-	1 305 349 388
Buildings	1 029 362 083	3 462 114	(19 285)	-	-	(39 257 513)	-	993 547 399
Buildings - Service concession asset	304 960 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 960 000
Buildings - WIP	3 788 636	1 561 351	-	-	-	-	-	5 349 987
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related	2 759 985 738	59 890 469	(9 997 873)	136 937 200	-	(248 034 813)	-	2 698 780 721
Infrastructure - Sanitation network	2 271 285 365	4 589 936	-	23 602 543	-	(119 980 592)	-	2 179 497 252
Infrastructure - Water meters	101 242 736	21 295 932	(762 899)	-	-	(13 825 787)	(13 406 763)	94 543 219
Infrastructure - Water network	1 415 295 214	4 075 677	-	7 994 332	-	(72 155 442)	-	1 355 209 781
Infrastructure - WIP	866 094 524	176 435 145	-	(168 717 117)	-	-	-	873 812 552
Community - Landfill sites and quarries	123 716 102	-	(2 036 919)	-	292 894 129	(7 739 860)	(5 897 317)	400 936 135
Community - Other	578 136 375	2 220 474	(5 051 934)	-	-	(36 793 330)	(35 561 151)	502 950 434
Community - WIP	149 069 966	24 725 616	-	-	-	-	-	173 795 582
Fleet	282 870 945	121 356 898	(121 725)	-	-	(31 224 248)	-	372 881 870
Other property, plant and equipment	31 112 746	14 801 989	(42 712)	-	-	(10 169 280)	-	35 702 743
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related - Service concession asset	140 558 103	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 558 103
Infrastructure - Sanitation network - Service concession asset	35 548 674	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 548 674
Infrastructure - Water network - Service concession asset	13 144 818	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 144 818
	11 389 887 196	**462 957 601**	**(19 059 347)**	**(6 064 825)**	**292 894 129**	**(579 180 865)**	**(54 865 231)**	**11 486 568 658**

Pledged as security

No property, plant and equipment were pledged as security for any financial liability.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Revaluations

Revaluation of land and buildings (Mangaung Metro Municipality):

The effective date of the revaluation was 30 June 2022. Revaluations were performed by independent professionally qualified valuers who hold a recognised professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and categories of the properties valued. The values of the properties were determined based on the market values and the information obtained from the valuation roll.

Revaluation of land and buildings (Centlec):

The effective date of the revaluations for land and buildings was year end 30 June 2025. Revaluations for land and buildings were performed by the independent valuers, Mr. Theunis Hendrik Myburgh & Mr. Raymond Taylor, professional valuers in terms of the Valuers' Act (Act 23 of 1982) of Equity Valuers. Equity Valuers are not connected to the municipal entity.

The effective date of the revaluations for the infrastructure assets was year end 30 June 2025. Revaluations for infrastructure assets was performed by the independent valuers, Infratec Consulting (Pty) Ltd, with a multi-disciplinary team comprising of:

- Mr Rofhiwa Khaukanani, a registered Professional Electrical and Electronic Engineer (Pr.Eng) with the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA), Senior Certified Asset Manager (SAAMA) and Certified Asset Management Assessor (WPiAM);
- Mr. Gracious Ngwenya, a registered Professional Electrical Engineer (Pr.Eng) with the Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA);
- Mr. Chesray Jansen, a GIS technician with a Diploma in Geoinformation Science and Technology; and
- Ms. Ambeso Sifo, a qualified Chartered Accountant (SA), registered with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA).

Infratec Consulting (Pty) Ltd is not connected to the municipal entity.

The valuations were performed using the depreciated replacement costs method.

Unit rates are obtained for each asset through quotation. Unit rates are adjusted with the following factors:
- Preliminary & General (P & G's)
- Contingencies
- Engineering fees

The depreciated replacement costs are calculated by taking into account the estimated useful life and the condition of the asset.

Depreciated replacement costs = (Current Replacement Cost – Residual Value) x (Remaining Useful Life / Estimated Useful life) + Residual Value.

Revaluations of water meters (Mangaung Metro Municipality):

The effective date of the revaluation was 30 June 2022. Revaluations were performed by an independent firm who have recent experience in the locations and categories of the meters valued.

The valuations were performed after the following factors were taken into account:

- the useful lives; and
- the condition of the asset.

Details of properties

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

Prior period errors

Certain prior period figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77 for further detail.

Change in estimate

For certain classes of property, plant and equipment the remaining useful lives were adjusted to a minimum remaining useful life of 3 years, refer to note 76 for further detail.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Carrying value of property, plant and equipment that is taking a significantly longer period

Implementation of projects affected by the appointment of new service providers:				
Project C273/PP3 & C534 - Botshabelo Node Phase 2	22 597 512	22 597 512	22 597 512	22 597 512
Project C415/B1 - Internal sewer reticulation	11 736 430	11 736 430	11 736 430	11 736 430
Project W1107(1), (3) - Refurbishment of Water Supply Systems	34 893 642	34 893 642	34 893 642	34 893 642
Project W1404, A, B, C - Botshabelo and Thaba Nchu internal bulk	63 758 655	63 758 655	63 758 655	63 758 655
Project T1432, -Man 10786 Bergman Square	30 605 220	30 322 913	30 605 220	30 322 913
	163 591 459	**163 309 152**	**163 591 459**	**163 309 152**
Implementation of projects affected by budgetary constraints:				
Project C063/A1 - Vistapark 2 - Re-align bulk water pipeline	24 038 124	24 038 124	24 038 124	24 038 124
Project T1419B, B (!) - Road 6 (Phase 2) Upgrading of Street & Storm Water	3 424 081	3 424 081	3 424 081	3 424 081
Project T1522 - Thaba Nchu Rd 2029	436 992	436 992	436 992	436 992
Project W1515 - Maselspoort WTW Refurbishment	2 809 609	2 809 609	2 809 609	2 809 609
Project T1527B, C - Botchabelo: Bogach St: Upgrading of streets	11 562 502	753 831	11 562 502	753 831
Project C480, C380/A1, C380/W1 - New office block (Botshabelo)	2 234 859	2 234 859	2 234 859	2 234 859
Conversion of the old power station into offices	11 057 942	11 057 942	-	-
	55 564 109	**44 755 438**	**44 506 167**	**33 697 496**
Contracts/Projects placed on hold:				
Project C288, 155 - Relocation of zoo	-	17 213 348	-	17 213 348
Project C550 - Waaihoek Precinct	4 860 048	4 860 048	4 860 048	4 860 048
Project C582/D1 - IPTN Bus Depot	46 634 298	46 634 298	46 634 298	46 634 298
Project C652, C685 - Grassland, Phase 4, Bot R Water Retic	47 032 249	47 032 249	47 032 249	47 032 249
Project C615 - Moroka Ins of Water and Sewer	5 732 552	5 732 552	5 732 552	5 732 552
Project T1428, -1, 2, A, A3, A4 - Man Road 198, 199, 200	16 210 403	15 627 170	16 210 403	15 627 170
Solar farm project	591 000	591 000	-	-
Project C639/X2 - Pig farming unit	2 769 170	2 769 170	2 769 170	2 769 170
	123 829 720	**140 459 835**	**123 238 720**	**139 868 835**
	342 985 288	**348 524 425**	**331 336 346**	**336 875 483**

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment

Contracted services	422 964 608	348 962 477	272 500 984	234 545 998
General expenses	57 965 311	40 540 222	-	-
	480 929 919	**389 502 699**	**272 500 984**	**234 545 998**

Prior period figures for contracted services (repairs and maintenance) were restated due to errors, refer to note 77 for prior period errors.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of additions for the Cash Flow Statement

Cash additions	658 911 697	486 302 423	352 069 009	338 752 897
Non-cash additions	316 412 718	252 383 054	183 518 983	124 204 704
	975 324 415	**738 685 477**	**535 587 992**	**462 957 601**

Deemed cost

Deemed cost was determined using depreciated replacement cost.

Assets subject to finance lease (Net carrying amount)

Office equipment	4 999 757	-	-	-

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

13. Intangible assets

Economic entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Acquisition of rights	74 058 800	-	74 058 800	68 000 000	-	68 000 000
Computer software	90 408 883	(72 564 900)	17 843 983	77 360 057	(63 311 455)	14 048 602
Intangible assets - WIP	17 832 036	-	17 832 036	15 546 566	-	15 546 566
Servitudes	88 536 124	-	88 536 124	88 536 124	-	88 536 124
Total	**270 835 843**	**(72 564 900)**	**198 270 943**	**249 442 747**	**(63 311 455)**	**186 131 292**

Controlling entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Acquisition of rights	74 058 800	-	74 058 800	68 000 000	-	68 000 000
Computer software	13 911 417	(10 574 977)	3 336 440	13 911 417	(10 100 740)	3 810 677
Intangible assets - WIP	17 832 036	-	17 832 036	15 546 566	-	15 546 566
Servitudes	305 707	-	305 707	305 707	-	305 707
Total	**106 107 960**	**(10 574 977)**	**95 532 983**	**97 763 690**	**(10 100 740)**	**87 662 950**

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Economic entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Acquisition of rights	68 000 000	6 058 800	-	-	74 058 800
Computer software	14 048 602	20 911 566	(498 671)	(16 617 514)	17 843 983
Intangible assets - WIP	15 546 566	2 285 470	-	-	17 832 036
Servitudes	88 536 124	-	-	-	88 536 124
	186 131 292	**29 255 836**	**(498 671)**	**(16 617 514)**	**198 270 943**

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Economic entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Amortisation	Total
Acquisition of rights	27 200 000	40 800 000	-	-	68 000 000
Computer software	13 415 755	9 586 839	(138 415)	(8 815 577)	14 048 602
Intangible assets - WIP	10 504 064	5 042 502	-	-	15 546 566
Servitudes	88 536 124	-	-	-	88 536 124
	139 655 943	**55 429 341**	**(138 415)**	**(8 815 577)**	**186 131 292**

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Controlling entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Acquisition of rights	68 000 000	6 058 800	-	74 058 800
Computer software	3 810 677	-	(474 237)	3 336 440
Intangible assets - WIP	15 546 566	2 285 470	-	17 832 036
Servitudes	305 707	-	-	305 707
	87 662 950	**8 344 270**	**(474 237)**	**95 532 983**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

13. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets - Controlling entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Acquisition of rights	27 200 000	40 800 000	-	68 000 000
Computer software	3 498 053	692 600	(379 976)	3 810 677
Intangible assets - WIP	10 504 064	5 042 502	-	15 546 566
Servitudes	305 707	-	-	305 707
	41 507 824	**46 535 102**	**(379 976)**	**87 662 950**

Pledged as security

None of the intangible assets were pledged as security.

Intangible assets in the process of being constructed or developed

Cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of Intangible assets				
Telemetry and Scada	14 950 728	13 166 826	14 950 728	13 166 826
MAST System	2 881 308	2 379 741	2 881 308	2 379 741
	17 832 036	**15 546 567**	**17 832 036**	**15 546 567**

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

Servitudes	88 536 124	88 536 124	305 707	305 707

The servitudes held by the entity are land rights that have been issued to the taxi route agreements. the entity entered into restraint of trade agreements with various taxi operators using the Brandwag route due to the planned implementation of the Starter Service Route of Hauweng on this route.

The land held by the entity, including servitudes, is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Reconciliation of additions for the Cash Flow Statement

Cash additions	26 970 366	55 429 341	6 058 800	46 535 102
Non-cash additions	2 285 470	-	2 285 470	-
	29 255 836	**55 429 341**	**8 344 270**	**46 535 102**

Deemed cost:

Deemed cost was determined using depreciated replacement cost.

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

14. Heritage assets

Economic entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Buildings and statues	248 191 138	-	248 191 138	246 634 888	-	246 634 888
Vintage fleet	10 029 320	-	10 029 320	10 029 320	-	10 029 320
Other movable heritage assets	3 116 744	-	3 116 744	3 116 744	-	3 116 744
Land	1 960 000	-	1 960 000	1 960 000	-	1 960 000
Total	**263 297 202**	**-**	**263 297 202**	**261 740 952**	**-**	**261 740 952**

Controlling entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Buildings and statues	248 191 138	-	248 191 138	246 634 888	-	246 634 888
Vintage fleet	10 029 320	-	10 029 320	10 029 320	-	10 029 320
Other movable heritage assets	3 116 744	-	3 116 744	3 116 744	-	3 116 744
Land	1 960 000	-	1 960 000	1 960 000	-	1 960 000
Total	**263 297 202**	**-**	**263 297 202**	**261 740 952**	**-**	**261 740 952**

Reconciliation of heritage assets Economic entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Buildings and statues	246 634 888	1 556 250	248 191 138
Vintage fleet	10 029 320	-	10 029 320
Other movable heritage assets	3 116 744	-	3 116 744
Land	1 960 000	-	1 960 000
	261 740 952	**1 556 250**	**263 297 202**

Reconciliation of heritage assets Economic entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Revaluation decrease	Total
Buildings and statues	246 634 888	-	246 634 888
Vintage fleet	10 029 320	-	10 029 320
Other movable heritage assets	3 232 332	(115 588)	3 116 744
Land	1 960 000	-	1 960 000
	261 856 540	**(115 588)**	**261 740 952**

Reconciliation of heritage assets Controlling entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Total
Buildings and statues	246 634 888	1 556 250	248 191 138
Vintage fleet	10 029 320	-	10 029 320
Other movable heritage assets	3 116 744	-	3 116 744
Land	1 960 000	-	1 960 000
	261 740 952	**1 556 250**	**263 297 202**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

14. Heritage assets (continued)

Reconciliation of heritage assets Controlling entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Additions	Revaluation decrease	Total
Buildings and statues	246 634 888	-	-	246 634 888
Vintage fleet	10 029 320	-	-	10 029 320
Other movable heritage assets	3 232 332	-	(115 588)	3 116 744
Land	1 960 000	-	-	1 960 000
	261 856 540	**-**	**(115 588)**	**261 740 952**

Pledged as security

No heritage assets have been pledged as security for any financial liability.

Revaluations

Other heritage assets

The effective date of the revaluation was 30 June 2024. Revaluations were performed by independent qualified valuers who hold a recognised professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and categories of the properties valued.

The values of the properties were determined based on the market values and the information obtained from the municipal valuation roll.

The valuation was performed after the following factors were taken into account:

- the useful life of the asset;
- the condition of the asset; and
- the location of the asset.

Heritage assets in the process of being constructed or developed

No heritage assets are in the process of being constructed or developed.

Deemed costs

Deemed cost was determined using depreciated replacement cost.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

15. Investments in controlled entities

Centlec (SOC) Limited

Opening balance	-	-	100	100

Mangaung Metro Municipality has a 100% (2024: 100%) ownership in Centlec (SOC) Limited.

The carrying amounts of controlled entities are shown net of impairment losses.

On the 4th of June 2021, there was a council resolution for the determination of a new sale of business agreement between Centlec and the municipality. The agreement was to be implemented within 21 days, however, based on the legal and accounting implications, council resolved to defer the implementation's financial period of the resolution from 2020/21 to a further period that would be determined by council.

A Due Diligence investigation was performed on this matter during the current year and the report will be presented to council during the following financial year for consideration and action.

16. Centlec receivables

Controlled entities				
Capital advances - current	-	-	6 554 416	6 554 416
Capital advances - non-current	-	-	28 081 541	34 635 957
Shareholders loan - non-current	-	-	535 739 579	803 609 368
	-	**-**	**570 375 536**	**844 799 741**
Non-current assets	-	-	563 821 120	838 245 325
Current assets	-	-	6 554 416	6 554 416
	-	**-**	**570 375 536**	**844 799 741**

Capital advances

The amount is composed of various advances that have been loaned to Centlec (SOC) Limited by the entity during prior years. Each portion has a different redemption period that extends over the useful life of each specific asset, at an interest rate of 11.75% (2024: 11.75%).

Shareholders loan

The capital amount outstanding shall bear interest at the lower of 15% of Centlec (SOC) Limited's prior year revenue or the interest rate used as at 30 June 2010 (i.e. 8,7%), adjusted for CPI as per the Public Finance Sector.

The adjusted interest rate as at 30 June 2025 was 22.38% (2024: 21.93%). The applicable rate for the current year and the prior year was based on the adjusted CPI as per the Public Finance Sector.

The loan is repayable from 2015 over a period of 21 years.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

17. Non-current receivables

Designated at fair value				
2535 Unlisted shares (Thaba Nchu) - OVK Limited	63 670	56 625	63 670	56 625
2573 Unlisted shares (Naledi) - OVK Limited	70 294	62 395	70 294	62 395
3685 Unlisted shares - Senwes Ltd	48 006	48 006	48 006	48 006
	181 970	**167 026**	**181 970**	**167 026**
At amortised cost				
Consumer debtors - Arrangements	2 370 583	-	-	-
Kopanong Local Municipality	-	66 185	-	-
Housing and erven selling schemes	9 980 776	9 926 873	9 980 776	9 926 873
Impairment - Housing and erven selling schemes	(9 971 808)	(9 912 209)	(9 971 808)	(9 912 209)
	2 379 551	**80 849**	**8 968**	**14 664**
Total other financial assets	**2 561 521**	**247 875**	**190 938**	**181 690**
Non-current assets				
Designated at fair value	181 970	167 026	181 970	167 026
At amortised cost	2 379 551	14 664	8 968	14 664
	2 561 521	**181 690**	**190 938**	**181 690**
Current assets				
At amortised cost	-	66 185	-	-

Terms and conditions:

Housing and erven selling schemes

Loans were granted to qualifying individuals and public organisations in terms of the housing program. These loans attract interest of between 6% and 14% per annum and are repayable on a monthly basis by way of salary deductions for officials and six-monthly payments for public organisations over a period of 20 years.

Kopanong Local Municipality

The capital funding provided to Kopanong Local Municipality is repayable in monthly installments based on the estimated useful life of the capital asset. The capital advances bears interest at 10%.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

17. Non-current receivables (continued)

Financial assets at fair value

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets at fair value

For financial assets recognised at fair value, disclosure is required of a fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of the inputs used to make the measurements. The fair value hierarchy have the following levels:

Level 1 represents those assets which are measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 applies inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 applies inputs which are not based on observable market data.

Level 3				
Class 1 (unlisted shares)	181 970	167 026	181 970	167 026

Renegotiated terms

The service level agreement with Mohokare Local Municipality was terminated during the 2023-24 financial year and the balance of the capital advance loan as at date of termination became payable and was transferred to the Mohokare Local Municipality - Other receivables from exchange transactions as a receivable.

Except for the above no other financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

Fair value of the other financial assets approximates the carrying value at year end.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost past due but not impaired

Other non-current assets which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. None of the other financial assets were past due but not impaired.

Financial assets at amortised cost impaired

As of 30 June 2025, other non-current assets of R9,971,808 (2024: R9,912,209) were impaired and provided for, for the controlling entity, and R9,971,808 (2024: R9,912,209) for the economic entity.

The amount of the provision was R9,971,808 as of 30 June 2025 (2024: R9,912,209) for the controlling entity, and R9,971,808 (2024: R9,912,209) for the economic entity.

The ageing of these loans is as follows.

Over 6 months	9 971 808	9 912 209	9 971 808	9 912 209

Reconciliation of provision for impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

Housing and erven selling scheme				
Opening balance	9 912 209	9 874 415	9 912 209	9 874 415
Provision for impairment	59 599	37 794	59 599	37 794
	9 971 808	**9 912 209**	**9 971 808**	**9 912 209**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of loan mentioned above. The municipality does not hold any collateral as security.

Financial assets pledged as security

None of the non-current receivables were pledged as security for any financial liability.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

18. Living resources

Economic entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Zoo animals	5 500 265	(1 850 265)	3 650 000	5 044 765	(1 850 265)	3 194 500

Controlling entity	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Zoo animals	5 500 265	(1 850 265)	3 650 000	5 044 765	(1 850 265)	3 194 500

Reconciliation of living resources - Economic entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Decrease due to death	Increase through non-exchange functions	Revaluation increase recognised in net assets	Depreciation	Total
Zoo animals	3 194 500	(194 973)	570 500	269 978	(190 005)	3 650 000

Reconciliation of living resources - Economic entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Decrease due to death	Increase through non-exchange functions	Revaluation increase recognised in net assets	Depreciation	Total
Zoo animals	3 171 000	(1 250 482)	630 600	868 175	(224 793)	3 194 500

Reconciliation of living resources - Controlling entity - 2025

	Opening balance	Decrease due to death	Increase through non-exchange functions	Revaluation increase recognised in net assets	Depreciation	Total
Zoo animals	3 194 500	(194 973)	570 500	269 978	(190 005)	3 650 000

Reconciliation of living resources - Controlling entity - 2024

	Opening balance	Decrease due to death	Increase through non-exchange functions	Revaluation increase recognised in net assets	Depreciation	Total
Zoo animals	3 171 000	(1 250 482)	630 600	868 175	(224 793)	3 194 500

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

18. Living resources (continued)

Revaluations

Zoo animals

The effective date of the revaluation was 30 June 2025. The revaluations were performed by Beryl Wilson (Zoologist & Conservation Biologist), an independent professionally qualified valuer, who holds a recognised professional qualification and has recent experience in valuations of zoo animals.

Currently the day-to-day costs of living resources are accounted for as operating costs as it is not capital of nature.

No research costs relating to living resources occurred.

None of the living resource assets are held for less than 12 months.

Currently the municipality is not acting as a custodian for any living resources.

The average value of an animal in a family group was used and the following significant assumptions were applied by the expert, as per the valuation report obtained:

- Market availability
- Current market trends
- Conservation status
- Educational and popularity value to the public
- Husbandry costs
- Health management and disease risks
- Physical condition
- Age and gender
- Reproductive status

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

19. Deferred tax

Deferred tax liability

Opening balance	(1 311 285 052)	(1 333 331 491)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(1 272 429 587)	22 625 035	-	-
Taxable temporary differences	980 503	(578 596)	-	-
Total deferred tax liability	**(2 582 734 136)**	**(1 311 285 052)**	**-**	**-**

Deferred tax asset

Opening balance	1 534 418 783	1 414 854 171	-	-
Taxable temporary diffrences	20 879 353	19 011 699	-	-
Tax losses available for set off against future taxable income	1 412 340 445	100 552 913	-	-
Total deferred tax asset	**2 967 638 581**	**1 534 418 783**	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax liability	(2 582 734 136)	(1 311 285 052)	-	-
Deferred tax asset	2 967 638 581	1 534 418 783	-	-
Total net deferred tax asset	**384 904 445**	**223 133 731**	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset \ (liability)

At beginning of year	223 133 731	81 522 680	-	-
Depreciable assets	(1 272 429 587)	22 625 035	-	-
Finance lease	(826 915)	150 793	-	-
Provisions	22 686 771	18 282 309	-	-
Assessed loss	1 412 340 445	100 552 914	-	-
	384 904 445	**223 133 731**	**-**	**-**

Recognition of deferred tax asset

An entity shall disclose the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition, when:

- the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable surpluses in excess of the surpluses arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and
- the economic entity has suffered a deficit in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates.

The deferred tax asset arose as a result of the municipal entity not having been subject to income tax in the past. However in the 2014/15 financial year the municipal entity had to account for income tax which resulted in the wear and tear allowances being in excess of the available surplus. The municipal entity has the ability to generate profit in the foreseeable future against which temporary differences will be utilised.

Deferred tax assumptions

As at 30 June 2016 no guidance was received from SARS on the transition from a tax exempt entity to a taxable entity. Due to this, uncertainties in the calculation of the municipal entity's taxation exist and will continue to exist going forward until a pronunciation is made by SARS on the municipal entity's tax calculation. In the absence of a pronunciation from SARS and the fact that the municipal entity is no longer tax exempt, the municipal entity had to make certain key assumptions relating to income- and deferred tax to be able to account for tax. These assumptions are set out as follows:

Infrastructure assets

The base cost for the electrical infrastructure assets of the municipal entity was determined by using the audited infrastructure fixed asset register. The tax exemption for the municipal entity was no longer applicable as at the 1 July 2014, on this date the municipal entity embarked on an exercise to determine the base cost for each of the Infrastructure assets. The closing balance for the 2013/2014 financial year was deemed as the most accurate value to be used as the base cost and carrying values for tax purposes moving forward. Up until 1 July 2014 management had never claimed any wear & tear on infrastructure assets. The base cost was therefore the deemed cost as at 1 July 2014.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

19. Deferred tax (continued)

Infrastructure assets of the municipal entity are all carried on the revaluation model as per General Recognised Accounting Standards 17 - Property plant and equipment. There is no General Recognised Accounting Standards standard applicable to taxation, therefore the municipal entity referred to the international accounting standards (IAS) for further guidance, which is IAS 12: Income taxation. Through inspection of the income tax act and the practice notes it was noted that there was no clear guidance regarding the write off periods for electrical infrastructure assets. Due to this Section 12D of the income tax action was deemed as the best alternative to use to determine the write off periods for most of the electrical infrastructure assets. Section 12D was applied to the following electrical infrastructure assets: High Voltage conductors, Medium Voltage conductors, Low Voltage conductors and the Streetlights. All other categories of infrastructure assets could operate independent of transmission lines and Section 12D would not be applicable to these assets.

As per the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962) the kind of information that could be useful in determining the expected useful life of an asset/write off period include:
- Independent engineering information;
- The taxpayer's own past experience with similar assets.

Based on the above and due to insufficient guidance in the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962) the option of best professional judgment in determining an accurate write off period for the Infrastructure assets was used as follows:
- For all the distribution lines and cables a 5% write off period was used
- For all other infrastructure assets a 5 year write off period was adopted as the assets have been in operation for some time and as per the engineering information they cannot fall within Section 12D of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962).

Section 12 of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (Act 58 of 1962) was applied therefore no apportionment of the wear and tear was done. The wear and tear of assets is the amount that the South African Receiver of Revenue considers an appropriate write off timeframe for each asset.

The wear and tear was calculated as follows:
- The depreciated replacement cost was taken per asset and any addition for the year was added and this value was multiplied by 20%
- When an asset is disposed of during the financial year wear and tear is still calculated for that asset and an inspection for a possible recoupment is done.

Non-Infrastructure assets

All assets other than infrastructure assets were written off by making use of Practice note 19.

Debt impairment

The provision for debt impairment is limited as a tax deduction to the extent that the originating revenue was taxable. Since the municipal entity was tax exempt for a period the revenue recognised and subsequently impaired during this period could not fully be included as a tax deduction. Due to this only the movement in the debt impairment for the year when the municipal entity first became taxable was used in calculating the tax.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

20. Payables from exchange transactions

Accrued bonus	52 442 450	49 575 248	38 563 040	36 791 359
Accrued leave pay	334 306 939	311 408 396	295 525 365	275 419 611
Bulk water purchases	642 048 753	921 667 119	642 048 753	921 667 119
Debt collection services	16 202 472	-	16 202 472	-
Deferred revenue	21 723 900	21 153 125	-	-
Electricity connections	17 616 509	15 015 231	-	-
Mantsopa Local Minucipality	166 870	166 870	-	-
Operating expense accrual	8 385 020	6 934 687	-	-
Other payables - Salary related	8 736 382	28 237 924	2 886 197	14 238 358
Retentions	120 118 359	117 912 333	116 402 333	110 201 903
Trade payables	2 168 511 001	1 382 367 245	492 031 279	403 214 583
Unallocated consumer and vendor payments received in advance	40 678 480	35 991 684	-	-
	3 430 937 135	**2 890 429 862**	**1 603 659 439**	**1 761 532 933**

The municipality defaulted on the payment of suppliers within 30 days. The average term of payment of suppliers for the year was 168 days (2024: 207 days) for the controlling entity, and 165 days (2024: 153 days) for the economic entity.

Prior period errors

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

21. Payables from non-exchange transactions

Deposits	916 057	948 631	916 057	948 631
Other	1 932 503	1 797 848	1 932 503	1 797 848
Payments received in advance	127 696 069	159 221 652	127 696 069	159 221 652
Unallocated receipts - Lawyers	481 813	450 892	481 813	450 892
	131 026 442	**162 419 023**	**131 026 442**	**162 419 023**

Prior period errors

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

22. Consumer deposits

Electricity deposits	156 759 255	158 707 177	-	-
Water deposits	34 145 032	33 698 339	34 145 032	33 698 339
	190 904 287	**192 405 516**	**34 145 032**	**33 698 339**

Guarantees in lieu of consumer deposits (water) amounted to R3,358,579 (2024: R3,164,673). Guarantees in lieu of vendor deposits (electricity) amounted to R31,038,000 (2024: R11,018,000). Guarantees in lieu of consumer deposits (electricity) amounted to R45,091,801 (2024: R44,907,971).

Consumer deposits are paid by consumers on application for new water and/or electricity connections. The deposits are repaid when the connections are terminated. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the council can utilise the deposit as payment for the outstanding account. No interest is paid on consumer deposits held.

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

23. Unspent conditional grants and receipts

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Department of Sports, Arts and Culture - Admin Libraries Grant	4 514 418	3 492 857	4 514 418	3 492 857
Finance Management Grant	260 700	-	260 700	-
Human Settlements Provincial Grant	22 430 246	22 814 789	22 430 246	22 814 789
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	49 010 871	43 529 819	49 010 871	43 529 819
Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant	14 472 641	12 312 473	14 472 641	12 312 473
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	-	11 993 451	-	11 993 451
Municipal Human Settlements Capacity Grant	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant	5 673 253	-	5 673 253	-
Public Transport Network Grant	93 367 955	91 908 038	93 367 955	91 908 038
Urban Settlements Development Grant	-	5 543 101	-	5 543 101
	191 730 084	**193 594 528**	**191 730 084**	**193 594 528**

Movement during the year

Balance at the beginning of the year	193 594 528	368 393 282	193 594 528	368 393 282
Surrendered to National Treasury	(140 980 958)	(296 655 460)	(140 980 958)	(296 655 460)
Current year receipts	927 642 532	870 092 523	927 642 532	870 092 523
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(788 526 018)	(748 235 817)	(788 526 018)	(748 235 817)
	191 730 084	**193 594 528**	**191 730 084**	**193 594 528**

See note 45 for reconciliation of grants from National and Provincial Government.

24. Borrowings

At amortised cost				
ABSA Nr: 23135 - redeemable on 30 Oc 2026	110 151 339	174 979 499	110 151 339	174 979 499
DBSA Nr: 103433/01 - redeemable on 29 Jan 2027	32 474 909	49 862 520	32 474 909	49 862 520
DBSA Nr: 103433/02 - redeemable on 29 Jan 2027	7 947 878	12 543 521	7 947 878	12 543 521
DBSA Nr: 61007294 - redeemed on 30 June 2025	-	46 112 907	-	46 112 907
Standard Bank Nr: 041303636 - redeemed on 30 Dec 2024	-	23 324 618	-	23 324 618
ESKOM Debt relief in terms of MFMA Circular no. 124	-	128 940 293	-	-
Total other financial liabilities	**150 574 126**	**435 763 358**	**150 574 126**	**306 823 065**

These loans are from ABSA, The Development Bank of South Africa and Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. Repayments are made either monthly or on a six-monthly basis. The final loan will be redeemed on 29 January 2027 and the loans bear interest between 6% and 14%.

Non-current liabilities				
At amortised cost	54 304 749	279 516 756	54 304 749	150 576 463
Current liabilities				
At amortised cost	96 269 377	156 246 602	96 269 377	156 246 602

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

25. Provisions

Rehabilitation of landfill sites	400 211 354	426 010 751	400 211 354	426 010 751
Rehabilitation of quarry sites	640 594 780	660 447 115	640 594 780	660 447 115
	1 040 806 134	**1 086 457 866**	**1 040 806 134**	**1 086 457 866**

Reconciliation of provisions - Economic entity - 2025

	Opening Balance	Unwinding	Change in provision	Remeasurement of provision	Total
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	426 010 751	44 603 325	(69 991 232)	(411 490)	400 211 354
Rehabilitation of quarry sites	660 447 115	69 148 813	(38 895 277)	(50 105 871)	640 594 780
	1 086 457 866	**113 752 138**	**(108 886 509)**	**(50 517 361)**	**1 040 806 134**

Reconciliation of provisions - Economic entity - 2024

	Opening Balance	Unwinding	Change in provision	Remeasurement of provision	Total
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	242 605 001	25 546 308	157 859 442	-	426 010 751
Rehabilitation of quarry sites	566 156 795	59 616 311	135 034 686	(100 360 677)	660 447 115
	808 761 796	**85 162 619**	**292 894 128**	**(100 360 677)**	**1 086 457 866**

Reconciliation of provisions - Controlling entity - 2025

	Opening Balance	Unwinding	Change in provisions	Remeasurement of provision	Total
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	426 010 751	44 603 325	(69 991 232)	(411 490)	400 211 354
Rehabilitation of quarry sites	660 447 115	69 148 813	(38 895 277)	(50 105 871)	640 594 780
	1 086 457 866	**113 752 138**	**(108 886 509)**	**(50 517 361)**	**1 040 806 134**

Reconciliation of provisions - Controlling entity - 2024

	Opening Balance	Unwinding	Change in provision	Remeasurement of provision	Total
Rehabilitation of landfill sites	242 605 001	25 546 308	157 859 442	-	426 010 751
Rehabilitation of quarry sites	566 156 795	59 616 311	135 034 686	(100 360 677)	660 447 115
	808 761 796	**85 162 619**	**292 894 128**	**(100 360 677)**	**1 086 457 866**

Non-current liabilities	884 508 730	933 855 705	884 508 730	933 855 705
Current liabilities	156 297 404	152 602 161	156 297 404	152 602 161
	1 040 806 134	**1 086 457 866**	**1 040 806 134**	**1 086 457 866**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

25. Provisions (continued)

Rehabilitation of landfill sites

The provision for rehabilitation of landfill sites relates to the legal obligation to rehabilitate landfill sites to a condition whereby it complies to the permit requirements issued in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act, (Act 28 of 2002).

Management has included the best estimate amount as the actual amount is uncertain. The payment of total closure and rehabilitation dates are uncertain.

The provision was determined by an independent expert for the rehabilitation cost in 2025 and then approximated the expected future cash flows using reasonable estimation techniques.

Landfill sites consist of:	**Restoration date:**
Botshabelo Landfill Site	2115
Northern Landfill Site	2025
Southern Landfill Site	2034
Van Stadensrus Landfill Site	2035
Wepener Landfill Site	2032
Dewetsdorp Landfill Site	2028
Soutpan/Ikgomotseng Landfill Site	2032

The final restoration of landfill sites is expected to be in the year listed above, being the estimated useful lives of landfill sites. The certainty and the timing of the outflow of these liabilities are uncertain and the amounts disclosed are the possible outflow amounts.

Rehabilitation of quarry sites

The provision for rehabilitation of quarry sites relates to the legal obligation to rehabilitate quarry sites to a condition whereby it complies to the permit requirements issued in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act 28 of 2002).

The provision was determined by an independent expert for the rehabilitation cost in 2025 and then approximated the expected future cash flows using reasonable estimation techniques.

Quarries consist of:	**Restoration date:**	**Quarries consist of:**	**Restoration date:**
Bloemfontein		**Thaba Nchu**	
Cecelia	2028	Seroala	2028
Sunnyside	2028	Thubisi	2028
Kgotsong	2028	Potsane	2028
Ipopeng	2028	Merino	2028
Chris Hani	2028	Rakhoi	2028
Caleb Motsoabi	2028	Sediba	2028
N1	2028	Rooibult	2028
		Kgalala	2028
Botshabelo		Baraclava 1	2028
K-Section	2028	Baraclava	2028
F1-Section	2028	Bultfontein 3	2028
F2.1-Section	2028	Modutung	2028
F2.2-Section	2028	Talla	2028
W-Section	2028	Nogas Post	2028
S-Section	2028	Motlatla	2028
B-Section	2028		

The final restoration of quarry sites is expected to be in the years listed above, being the estimated useful lives of quarry sites. The certainty and the timing of the outflow of these liabilities are uncertain and the amounts disclosed are the possible outflow amounts.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

25. Provisions (continued)

Discount rate assumptions

The key assumptions used in the valuation, with prior year's assumptions shown for comparison, are summarised as follows:

Inflation rate	3.00%	5.10%	3.00%	5.10%
Risk-free rate	10.38%	10.53%	10.38%	10.53%

The inflation rate was derived from the yearly inflation rate of the relevant financial year.

The weighted-average cost of debt of the municipality was determined to be the most appropriate discount rate as it represents the risk of the liability.

26. Employee benefit obligations

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Carrying value				
Present value of the Long Service Award benefit	158 953 000	137 157 000	113 097 000	107 477 000
Present value of the Pension Fund benefit	1 375 000	1 499 000	1 375 000	1 499 000
Present value of the Post-Employment Medical Aid benefit	646 662 000	597 934 000	528 407 000	493 715 000
	806 990 000	**736 590 000**	**642 879 000**	**602 691 000**
Non-current liabilities	762 641 000	674 507 000	603 544 000	563 310 000
Current liabilities	44 349 000	62 083 000	39 335 000	39 381 000
	806 990 000	**736 590 000**	**642 879 000**	**602 691 000**

Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit liability as disclosed below is represented by three different post-employment benefits. None of the benefits set out below are externally funded.

Post-retirement medical aid plan

Active members receive a fixed subsidy of 60% of medical aid contributions during the current working year, up to a specified maximum employer contribution. The spouse or adult dependant of an active member is entitled to a 60% subsidy of their contributions. This proportion of the subsidy will continue to be paid in the event of the principal member's death.

Continuation members receive a fixed subsidy of 60% of medical aid contributions during the current working year, up to a specified maximum employer contribution. The spouse or adult dependant of a continuation member is entitled to a 60% subsidy of their contributions.

Pension benefits

Pension gratuities are payable to retired employees and pensioners who were in service of the council on or before 1 October 1981, who did not qualify to be members of the Free State Joint Municipal Pension Fund or Free State Local Government Pension Fund, or who were not members of a pension fund by this date, with 20 years of uninterrupted service and a minimum retirement age of 60 years have been obtained.

Long service awards

Long service awards are payable to qualifying in-service employees. The leave benefits are in accordance with paragraph 11 of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) collective agreement on conditions of service for the Free State division of SALGBC.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

26. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Opening balance	736 590 000	679 356 600	602 691 000	561 011 600
Interest cost	89 195 000	81 654 800	71 241 000	66 088 800
Current service cost	34 330 000	32 714 000	24 088 000	24 090 000
Benefits paid	(42 276 111)	(40 760 778)	(38 984 102)	(37 377 000)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(10 848 889)	(16 374 622)	(16 156 898)	(11 122 400)
	806 990 000	**736 590 000**	**642 879 000**	**602 691 000**

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Interest cost	89 195 000	81 654 800	71 241 000	66 088 800
Current service cost	34 330 000	32 714 000	24 088 000	24 090 000
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(10 848 889)	(16 374 622)	(16 156 898)	(11 122 400)
	112 676 111	**97 994 178**	**79 172 102**	**79 056 400**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

26. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligations

Economic entity - 2025	Pension fund	Medical aid	Long service award	Total
Opening balance	1 499 000	597 934 000	137 157 000	736 590 000
Interest cost	146 000	75 248 000	13 801 000	89 195 000
Current service cost	-	24 112 000	10 218 000	34 330 000
Benefits paid	(285 102)	(21 777 413)	(20 213 596)	(42 276 111)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	15 102	(28 854 587)	17 990 596	(10 848 889)
	1 375 000	**646 662 000**	**158 953 000**	**806 990 000**

Economic entity - 2024	Pension fund	Medical aid	Long service award	Total
Opening balance	1 677 600	545 412 000	132 267 000	679 356 600
Interest cost	156 800	67 787 000	13 711 000	81 654 800
Current service cost	-	22 769 000	9 945 000	32 714 000
Benefits paid	(280 000)	(20 445 751)	(20 035 027)	(40 760 778)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(55 400)	(17 588 249)	1 269 027	(16 374 622)
	1 499 000	**597 934 000**	**137 157 000**	**736 590 000**

Controlling entity - 2025	Pension fund	Medical aid	Long service award	Total
Opening balance	1 499 000	493 715 000	107 477 000	602 691 000
Interest cost	146 000	60 396 000	10 699 000	71 241 000
Current service cost	-	16 887 000	7 201 000	24 088 000
Benefits paid	(285 102)	(20 466 000)	(18 233 000)	(38 984 102)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	15 102	(22 125 000)	5 953 000	(16 156 898)
	1 375 000	**528 407 000**	**113 097 000**	**642 879 000**

Controlling entity - 2024	Pension fund	Medical aid	Long service award	Total
Opening balance	1 677 600	454 699 000	104 635 000	561 011 600
Interest cost	156 800	55 742 000	10 190 000	66 088 800
Current service cost	-	16 779 000	7 311 000	24 090 000
Benefits paid	(280 000)	(19 462 000)	(17 635 000)	(37 377 000)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(55 400)	(14 043 000)	2 976 000	(11 122 400)
	1 499 000	**493 715 000**	**107 477 000**	**602 691 000**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

26. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Key assumptions used

The following key assumptions were used at the reporting date:

Discount rate - Pension Fund (Mangaung)	8,69 %	9,71 %	8,69 %	9,71 %
Discount rate - Medical Aid (Mangaung)	12,41 %	13,67 %	12,41 %	13,67 %
Discount rate - Medical Aid (Centlec)	13,04 %	13,86 %	-	-
Discount rate - Long Service Award (Mangaung)	8,95 %	10,65 %	8,95 %	10,65 %
Discount rate - Long Service Award (Centlec)	9,56 %	10,84 %	-	-
Health care cost inflation rate (Mangaung)	8,35 %	9,58 %	8,35 %	9,58 %
Health care cost inflation rate (Centlec)	7,81 %	8,64 %	-	-
Maximum subsidy inflation rate (Mangaung)	4,42 %	5,62 %	4,42 %	5,62 %
General earnings inflation rate (Mangaung)	4,89 %	6,50 %	4,89 %	6,50 %
General earnings inflation rate (Centlec)	5,31 %	6,60 %	-	-
Pension fund inflation rate (Mangaung)	3,76 %	4,69 %	3,76 %	4,69 %
Expected retirement age (years) (Mangaung)	62 years	62 years	62 years	62 years
Expected retirement age (years) (Centlec)	63 years	63 years	-	-

Pension fund assumptions

Pension fund discount rate:

GRAP 25 stipulates that the choice of this rate should be derived from government bond yields consistent with the estimated term of the post-employment liabilities. However, where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated term of all the benefit payments, current market rates of the appropriate term should be used to discount shorter term payments, and the discount rate for longer maturities should be estimated by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Consequently, a discount rate of 8.69% (2024: 9.71%) per annum has been used. The corresponding index-linked yield at this term is 4.76%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the interest rate data obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 30 June 2025.

Pension fund inflation rate:

This assumption is required to reflect estimated future changes to pensions. The expected CPI inflation assumption of 3.76% (2024:4.79%) was obtained from the differential between market yields on index-linked bonds consistent with the estimated term of the liabilities (4.76%) and those of fixed interest bonds (8.69%).

This was therefore determined as follows: ((1+8.69%) / (1+4.76%)) -1.

Therefore, a pension inflation rate of 3.76% has been assumed i.e. 100% of expected CPI inflation. This implies a net discount rate of 4.76%, which derives from ((1+8.69%) / (1+3.76%)) -1.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

26. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Medical aid assumptions

Medical aid discount rate (Mangaung):

GRAP 25 stipulates that the choice of this rate should be derived from government bond yields consistent with the estimated term of the post-employment liabilities. However, where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated term of all the benefit payments, current market rates of the appropriate term should be used to discount shorter term payments, and the discount rate for longer maturities should be estimated by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Consequently, a discount rate of 12.41% (2024: 13.67%) per annum has been used. The corresponding index-linked yield at this term is 5.20%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the interest rate data obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 30 June 2025.

Medical aid discount rate (Centlec):

The nominal and real zero curves as at 28 June 2025 supplied by the JSE was used to determine our discount rates and CPI assumptions at each relevant time period. For example, a liability which pays out in 1 year will be discounted at a different rate than a liability which pays out in 30 years.

Although the yield curve was used for the discount rates and the corresponding inflation rates, for indicative purposes we show the discount rate and CPI that corresponds to the implied duration of the liability. The implied duration of the liability for this valuation is 19,05 years. It is however important to note that this is solely for indicative purposes as the entire yield curve is used to obtain the financial variables.

Health care cost inflation rate (Mangaung):

This assumption is required to reflect estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs (for example, due to technological advances or changes in utilisation patterns). Any assumption regarding future medical scheme contribution increases is therefore subjective.

A health care cost inflation rate of 8.35% (2024: 9.58%) has been assumed. This is 1.50% in excess of expected CPI inflation over the expected term of the liability, namely 6.85%. A larger differential would be unsustainable, eventually forcing members to less expensive options. This implies a net discount rate of 3.74% which derives from ((1+12.41%) / (1+8.35%)) -1.

The inflation assumption of 6.85% (2024: 8.08%) was obtained from the differential between market yields on index-linked bonds consistent with the estimated term of the liabilities (5.20%) and those of fixed interest bonds (12.41%). This was determined as follows: ((1+12.38%) / (1+5.20%)) -1.

Health care cost inflation rate (Centlec):

The Medical Aid Contribution Inflation rate was set with reference to the past relationship between the (yield curve based) Discount Rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) Medical Aid Contribution Inflation for each relevant time period.

South Africa has experienced high health care cost inflation in recent years. The annualised compound rates of increase for the last ten years show that registered medical aid schemes contribution inflation outstripped general CPI by almost 3% year on year. These increases are not considered to be sustainable and have assumed that medical aid contribution increases would out-strip general inflation by 2.5 % per annum over the foreseeable future.

Maximum subsidy inflation rate:

This assumption is required to reflect estimated future changes in the maximum amount to which subsidies are limited. This maximum amount is set at R5,971.15 per family per month for the year ending 30 June 2025. The annual increases to this maximum amount are periodically specified by the local government bargaining council.

Recent past annual increases balanced with sustainability needs of employees have resulted in this assumption being set at 75% of salary inflation. The future salary inflation assumption of 4.89%, was set to be 1.00% above expected CPI inflation. Thus, a maximum subsidy inflation assumption of 4.42% per annum was used.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

26. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Long service award assumptions

Discount rate (Mangaung):

GRAP 25 stipulates that the choice of this rate should be derived from government bond yields consistent with the estimated term of the employee benefit liabilities. However, where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated term of all the benefit payments, current market rates of the appropriate term should be used to discount shorter term payments, and the discount rate for longer maturities should be estimated by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Consequently, a discount rate of 8.95% (2024: 10.65%) per annum has been used. The corresponding liability-weighted index-linked yield is 4.87%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation, and were deduced from the interest rate data obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 30 June 2025.

Discount rate (Centlec):

The net effective discount rate is different for each relevant time period of the yield curves' various durations and therefore the net effective discount rate is based on the relationship between the (yield curve based) discount rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) salary Inflation for each relevant time period.

Although the yield curve was used as discount rates and corresponding inflation rates, for indicative purposes below illustrates the discount rate and CPI that corresponds to the implied duration of the liability. The implied duration of the liability for this valuation is 6,66 years. It is however important to note that this is solely for indicative purposes as the entire yield curve is used to obtain the financial variables.

General earnings inflation rate (Mangaung):

This assumption is more stable relative to the growth in Consumer Price Index (CPI) than in absolute terms. In most industries, experience has shown, that over the long-term, earnings inflation is between 1.0% and 1.5% above CPI inflation.

The underlying future rate of consumer price index inflation (CPI inflation) was derived from the relationship between the (yield curve based) Conventional Bond Rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) Inflation-linked Bond rate for each relevant time period. The assumed rate of salary inflation was set as the assumed value of CPI plus 1%.

The CPI inflation at the implied duration is 3.89%. This was determined as ((1+8.95%) / (1+4.87%)) -1. The normal salary inflation rate 4.89% (2024: 6.5%) is then 1% higher than the estimate of CPI over the same term.

General earnings inflation rate (Centlec):

The underlying future rate of consumer price index inflation (CPI inflation) was derived from the relationship between the (yield curve based) Conventional Bond Rate for each relevant time period and the (yield curve based) Inflation-linked Bond rate for each relevant time period. The assumed rate of salary inflation was set as the assumed value of CPI plus 1%. The salaries used in the valuation include an assumed increase on 01 July 2025 of 5.1%. The next salary increase was assumed to take place on 01 July 2026.

Other assumptions

The effect of one percentage point increase/decrease in the rates of the main assumptions is as follows for the 2025 financial year:

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

26. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

	1 % point increase	1 % point decrease	1 % point increase	1 % point decrease
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Pension fund inflation rate) (Mangaung)	1 428 000	1 325 000	1 428 000	1 325 000
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Pension fund inflation rate) (Mangaung)	124 000	115 000	124 000	115 000
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Pension fund discount rate) (Mangaung)	1 328 000	1 426 000	1 328 000	1 426 000
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Pension fund discount rate) (Mangaung)	129 000	110 000	129 000	110 000
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Health care cost inflation rate) (Mangaung)	561 727 000	488 648 000	561 727 000	488 648 000
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Health care cost inflation rate) (Centlec)	125 240 000	107 937 000	-	-
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Health care cost inflation rate) (Mangaung)	87 411 000	75 157 000	87 411 000	75 157 000
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Health care cost inflation rate) (Centlec)	25 426 000	21 649 000	-	-
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Medical aid discount rate) (Mangaung)	471 390 000	597 256 000	471 390 000	597 256 000
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Medical aid discount rate) (Centlec)	101 516 000	139 163 000	-	-
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Medical aid discount rate) (Mangaung)	76 838 000	87 742 000	76 838 000	87 742 000
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Medical aid discount rate) (Centlec)	21 330 000	27 093 000	-	-
Unfunded Accrued Liability (General earnings inflation rate) (Mangaung)	118 813 000	107 789 000	118 813 000	107 789 000
Unfunded Accrued Liability (General earnings inflation rate) (Centlec)	48 837 000	43 143 000	-	-
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (General earnings inflation rate) (Mangaung)	17 763 000	15 996 000	17 763 000	15 996 000
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (General earnings inflation rate) (Centlec)	9 246 000	8 145 000	-	-
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Long service award discount rate) (Mangaung)	108 034 000	118 632 000	108 034 000	118 632 000
Unfunded Accrued Liability (Long service award discount rate) (Centlec)	43 268 000	48 740 000	-	-
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Long service award discount rate) (Mangaung)	17 058 000	16 603 000	17 058 000	16 603 000
Aggregate of current service and interest costs (Long service award discount rate) (Centlec)	8 595 000	8 798 000	-	-
	1 845 501 000	**1 915 467 000**	**1 462 043 000**	**1 510 799 000**

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Economic entity	806 990 000	736 590 000	679 356 600	613 509 000	608 645 001
Controlling entity	642 879 000	602 691 000	561 011 600	585 833 000	582 996 000

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

27. Finance lease obligation

Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	2 857 080	-	-	-
- in second to fifth year inclusive	3 095 170	-	-	-
	5 952 250	-	-	-
less: future finance charges	(695 230)	-	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**5 257 020**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Present value of minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	2 364 005	-	-	-
- in second to fifth year inclusive	2 893 015	-	-	-
	5 257 020	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-current liabilities	2 893 015	-	-	-
Current liabilities	2 364 005	-	-	-
	5 257 020	**-**	**-**	**-**

It is economic entity policy to lease certain photo copier machines under finance leases. The average lease term is 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 11.75%. Initial lease payments varied between R2 414 and R7 472 per month and are subject to prime lending rates.

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

Defaults and breaches

No default of the principal, interest or redemption terms of finance lease obligations occurred during the financial year.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

28. FRESHCO

FRESHCO (Free State Social Housing Company)	107 136 548	121 264 444	107 136 548	121 264 444

The municipality has entered into an agreement with the Free State Social Housing Company (FRESHCO), a section 21 company, to implement and pursue a programme of Social Housing suitable for low to medium income households.

The agreement commenced on 1 February 2010 and shall be terminated on 31 January 2033 unless both parties agree to extend the agreement period. The entity charges FRESHCO a nominal rental amount on a monthly basis which escalates by 5% annually. The rental amount is included in note 40.

In terms of the agreement, FRESHCO will refurbish and maintain 351 existing municipal flats and build 592 additional flats in the suburb called Brandwag. This will remain the property of the entity. The entity will provide municipal infrastructure where these are not currently in existence.

FRESHCO will utilise a portion of the rental income earned from renting out these properties to maintain and refurbish these flats.

The amount is recognised as revenue over the period of the agreement upon completion of the assets.

Council has approved the winding up of the Free State Social Housing Company (FRESHCO) on 4 July 2024 and approved the following:

- The Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA) to find an alternative funding arrangement to fund the strategy.
- The Brandwag social housing land be released on a 30 year lease to the new accredited social housing institution, to confer undisturbed use and enjoyment of the property let and to avoid sacrificing higher annuity income in the future and losing the long-term assets in perpetuity.
- Decanting of occupants of the Brandwag social housing project, endorse the mass eviction of all not paying tenants and illegal occupants of the project and remove all illegal connections post the evictions.

In December 2019, CALGRO as the developer of the Brandwag Social Housing units applied for the liquidation of FRESHCO for non-payment of the work done. The application was heard at the Bloemfontein High Court and an interim liquidation order was granted against FRESHCO.

FRESHCO is currently under administration, and the Social Housing Regulatory Authority has appointed ALCARI Consulting to manage and administer the affairs of FRESHCO till a new section 21 company is appointed to take over from FRESHCO.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

29. Land availability

Hillside view	220 049 006	235 886 474	220 049 006	235 886 474

The entity has entered into agreements with developers to implement and pursue a programme of land development which will provide infrastructure and housing suitable for low to medium income households.

Hillside view:

The agreement commenced on 10 July 2014 and shall be terminated on 31 October 2032, unless both parties agree to extend the agreement period. In terms of the agreement, the developer will develop 762 erven in Mangaung Extension 34, and 1580 erven in Mangaung Extension 35. This development will be known as the Hillside View.

The land shall remain the property of the entity throughout the development. Upon completion of development, the entity shall retain 30% of the single residential erven within the development, as well as the infrastructure services. The developer shall be entitled to sell the remaining developed and serviced erven to third parties, and will retain the proceeds of these sales as compensation for the developed assets retained by the entity.

The developer shall contribute to the bulk infrastructure installations within the development and shall provide a contribution for the land, upon sale to the third parties.

The revenue from these sales will be recognised upon transfer to the third party, and the related liability shall be derecognised.

The buildings retained by the entity shall be capitalised throughout the development process.

There were no changes in the service concession arrangement that occurred during the current financial year. There were no breaches in contract by either party involved in the service concession arrangement during the current financial year.

Vista Park III:

The agreement commenced on 11 September 2014 and shall be terminated on 31 October 2032, unless both parties agree to extend the agreement period. In terms of the agreement, the developer will develop approximately 6529 erven of various categories in Mangaung Extension 256 to 266. This development will be known as the Vista Park III.

The land shall remain the property of the entity throughout the development. Upon completion of development, the entity shall retain 30% of the single residential erven within the development, as well as the infrastructure services. The developer shall be entitled to sell the remaining developed and serviced erven to third parties, and will retain the proceeds of these sales as compensation for the developed assets retained by the entity.

The developer shall contribute to the bulk infrastructure installations within the development and shall provide a contribution for the land, upon sale to the third parties.

The revenue from these sales will be recognised upon transfer to the third party, and the related liability shall be derecognised.

The buildings retained by the municipality shall be capitalised throughout the development process.

Management is in discussions with the developer regarding the updating of the existing contract.

There were no changes in the service concession arrangement that occurred during the current financial year. There were no breaches in contract by either party involved in the service concession arrangement during the current financial year.

As at the end of the current financial year, all costs were incurred by the municipality. The municipality therefore has no liability for the development to date.

30. Revaluation reserve

Opening balance	4 991 470 579	5 005 636 367	867 249 077	875 069 544
Realisation of the reserve	(408 768)	(408 768)	-	-
Disposals	-	(6 210 593)	-	(274 040)
Revaluation of assets	4 882 719 760	4 312 585	69 782	4 312 585
Realisation of revaluation reserve - through depreciation	(11 853 439)	(11 859 012)	(11 853 439)	(11 859 012)
	9 861 928 132	**4 991 470 579**	**855 465 420**	**867 249 077**

There are no restrictions on the distribution of the revaluation reserve.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

31. Self-insurance reserve

Opening balance	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
Contribution received	1 150 672	1 145 719	1 150 672	1 145 719
Insurance claims processed	(1 150 672)	(1 145 719)	(1 150 672)	(1 145 719)
	10 000 000	**10 000 000**	**10 000 000**	**10 000 000**

32. COID reserve

Opening balance	15 749 079	17 383 704	15 749 079	17 383 704
Insurance claims processed	(2 123 923)	(1 634 625)	(2 123 923)	(1 634 625)
	13 625 156	**15 749 079**	**13 625 156**	**15 749 079**

33. Other NDR

Non-distributable reserve	60 000 000	60 000 000	-	-

In accordance with the terms of the NERSA (National Energy Regulator of South Africa) agreement it was agreed that R60,000,000 (2024: R60,000,000) is to be held as a non-distributable reserve.

34. Service charges

Sale of electricity - Conventional	1 930 917 935	1 751 486 966	-	-
Sale of electricity - Prepaid	1 494 461 388	1 347 166 428	-	-
Sale of water - Conventional meters	1 676 495 060	1 382 032 571	1 676 495 060	1 382 032 571
Sale of water - Prepaid meters	65 911 575	71 178 804	65 911 575	71 178 804
Sewerage and sanitation charges	718 049 738	648 835 211	718 049 738	648 835 211
Refuse removal	307 041 938	289 273 684	307 041 938	289 273 684
Other service charges	1 385 933	1 254 711	1 385 933	1 254 711
Revenue foregone	(528 121 179)	(465 896 452)	(528 121 179)	(465 896 452)
	5 666 142 388	**5 025 331 923**	**2 240 763 065**	**1 926 678 529**

Revenue foregone:

Included in service charges is revenue foregone amounting to R528 121 179 (2024: R465 896 452) which mainly consists of financial relief provided to indigent community members for basic services. These indigent community members are funded by a portion of the equitable share grant received by the municipality. Refer to note 45 for more detail on the equitable share.

35. Rental of facilities and equipment

Facilities and equipment				
Rental of facilities	41 161 602	38 459 032	41 161 602	38 459 032
Rental of equipment	2 650 451	1 929 185	2 650 451	1 929 185
	43 812 053	**40 388 217**	**43 812 053**	**40 388 217**

36. Fines, penalties and forfeits

Illegal connections - electricity	4 362 938	2 606 668	-	-
Impound fees	18 140 420	8 609 491	18 140 420	8 609 491
Other fees	436 529	368 837	436 529	368 837
Retention forfeits	-	282 836	-	282 836
Traffic fines	12 574 600	11 332 130	12 574 600	11 332 130
Unclaimed deposits and stale cheques	639 177	32 394 402	639 177	32 394 402
Unclaimed deposits - prescribed amounts	-	18 738 485	-	18 738 485
Unclaimed money forfeits	22 160 884	22 324 821	13 051 217	21 192 255
	58 314 548	**96 657 670**	**44 841 943**	**92 918 436**

Unclaimed deposits and stale cheques:

Council approved the write-off of both the unallocated or unclaimed deposits of the suspense accounts that are older than 3 years.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

37. Other income from exchange transactions

Advertising	9 790 574	9 247 651	9 790 574	9 247 651
Building plan fees	5 611 356	5 009 509	5 611 356	5 009 509
Clearance certificates	3 656 848	3 134 615	2 932 692	2 459 526
Credit control fees	3 339 058	3 951 859	-	-
Entrance fees	615 699	473 962	615 699	473 962
Grave plots	3 400 775	3 258 727	3 400 775	3 258 727
Insurance collection	5 505 894	4 491 870	3 773 159	3 611 021
Legal settlements	-	108 461	-	-
New connections	4 174 440	8 439 345	-	-
Parking	2 560 795	1 713 954	2 560 795	1 713 954
Sale of erven	110 488	812 613	110 488	812 613
Sale of tender documents	1 544 712	2 296 969	1 544 712	2 296 969
Sundry income	7 943 154	5 443 229	7 943 154	5 443 229
Training	7 434 409	2 656 398	6 664 360	1 976 378
Transaction handling fees	291 489	273 641	-	-
	55 979 691	**51 312 803**	**44 947 764**	**36 303 539**

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

38. Investment revenue

Dividends received				
Unlisted financial assets - Local	9 271	8 036	9 271	8 036
Interest received from exchange transactions				
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Capital advances	-	-	4 839 869	5 610 013
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Intercompany loan	-	-	107 036 195	90 783 581
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Shareholders loan	-	-	179 836 578	176 223 986
Interest charged on consumer and other receivables	643 898 210	574 442 406	604 347 787	536 608 404
Interest earned on cash and cash equivalents	95 781 739	78 738 461	93 833 989	75 806 141
Interest earned on bank investments	3 337 177	647 126	-	-
Interest on Eskom deposit	41 597	44 864	-	-
	743 058 723	**653 872 857**	**989 894 418**	**885 032 125**
	743 067 994	**653 880 893**	**989 903 689**	**885 040 161**

Short-term deposits consists of an ABSA 1 Day call account with varying interest rates between 0.00% and 7.05% depending on the amount invested and the change in the prime interest rate.

39. Agency services

Southern Free State - Services	2 392 013	7 279 311	-	-

Agency services relates to administration, network-and vending charges rendered to the Southern Free State towns.

40. Service concession arrangements

Revenue from service concession arrangements - Exchange				
Land availability liability	15 837 467	15 837 467	15 837 467	15 837 467
Rental income	14 131 854	14 130 121	14 131 854	14 130 121
	29 969 321	**29 967 588**	**29 969 321**	**29 967 588**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

40. Service concession arrangements (continued)

Details of service concession arrangements:

The service concession rental income relates to the revenue recognised (rentals) from the FRESHCO liability. Refer to note 28 for further information.

The service concession revenue for land availability relates to the revenue recognised from the land availability liability. Refer to note 29 for further information.

41. Commission received

Commission - Fresh produce market	31 186 147	30 566 927	31 186 147	30 566 927

42. Transport fees

Integrated Public Transport Network - IPTN	14 138 795	-	14 138 795	-

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

43. Property rates

Rates received				
Residential and business/commercial	1 568 383 016	1 495 681 384	1 568 383 016	1 495 681 384
Government	479 816 060	187 234 305	479 816 060	187 234 305
Less: Revenue foregone	(255 844 215)	(234 756 562)	(255 844 215)	(234 756 562)
	1 792 354 861	**1 448 159 127**	**1 792 354 861**	**1 448 159 127**
Valuations				
Residential	86 826 292 360	86 610 948 310	86 826 292 360	86 610 948 310
Commercial	24 543 576 200	23 870 862 310	24 543 576 200	23 870 862 310
Government	12 587 344 540	13 620 775 450	12 587 344 540	13 620 775 450
Municipal	5 602 876 040	5 426 106 470	5 602 876 040	5 426 106 470
	129 560 089 140	**129 528 692 540**	**129 560 089 140**	**129 528 692 540**

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every 4 years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2022. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

The first R100,000 of the rateable value of residential property is exempted form taxes, including properties which are zoned for the purpose of town houses and flats, as well as smallholdings and farms used solely for residential and agricultural purposes.

In respect of qualifying senior citizens and disabled persons, an additional R200,000 of the rateable value of their residential properties is exempted from rates subject to the property value not exceeding R2,500,000.

2025:
From 1 July 2024, the basic rates were adjusted as follows (exempt from VAT):
- R0.0106020, multiply by comma two five cent (0.25), per rand on the rateable value of farm property;
- R0.0106020, on the value of rateable residential property;
- R0.0106020, on the value of rateable property under development;
- R0.0360560, on the value of rateable government property;
- R0.0360560, on the value of rateable business property;
- R0.0026510, on the value of rateable public service infrastructure.

2024:
From 1 July 2023, the basic rates were adjusted as follows (exempt from VAT):
- R0.0099740, multiply by comma two five cent (0.25), per rand on the rateable value of farm property;
- R0.0099740, on the value of rateable residential property;
- R0.0099740, on the value of rateable property under development;
- R0.0339190, on the value of rateable government property;
- R0.0339190, on the value of rateable business property;
- R0.0024940, on the value of rateable public service infrastructure.

Revenue foregone:

Included in property rates is revenue foregone consisting of R205,787,426 (2024: R192,199,183) of rebates on property rates provided, while R50,056,789 (2024: R42,557,379) is indigent rebates at 100%. These indigent community members are funded by a portion of the equitable share grant received. Refer to note 45 for more detail on the equitable share.

44. Interest received from non-exchange transactions

Interest charged on consumer and other receivables	206 878 034	172 226 079	206 878 034	172 226 079

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

45. Government grants & subsidies

Operating grants				
Equitable share	1 113 937 958	1 037 664 000	1 113 937 958	1 037 664 000
Department of Sports, Arts and Culture - Admin Libraries Grant	2 978 440	5 544 036	2 978 440	5 544 036
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant	1 839 000	1 263 000	1 839 000	1 263 000
Finance Management Grant	1 739 300	2 200 000	1 739 300	2 200 000
Fuel levy	443 643 000	405 248 000	443 643 000	405 248 000
Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant	1 360 365	741 718	1 360 365	741 718
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	11 993 451	1 156 549	11 993 451	1 156 549
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant	38 267 259	-	38 267 259	-
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant	4 326 747	7 138 000	4 326 747	7 138 000
Public Transport Network Grant	60 520 657	36 045 997	60 520 657	36 045 997
Urban Settlements Development Grant	55 163 516	137 690 042	55 163 516	137 690 042
	1 735 769 693	**1 634 691 342**	**1 735 769 693**	**1 634 691 342**
Capital grants				
Human Settlements Provincial Grant	384 543	30 931 271	384 543	30 931 271
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	183 933 129	132 002 181	183 933 129	132 002 181
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant	1 774 741	16 908 000	1 774 741	16 908 000
Public Transport Network Grant	13 797 388	42 073 965	13 797 388	42 073 965
Urban Settlements Development Grant	410 447 484	334 541 058	410 447 484	334 541 058
	610 337 285	**556 456 475**	**610 337 285**	**556 456 475**
	2 346 106 978	**2 191 147 817**	**2 346 106 978**	**2 191 147 817**

Conditional and Unconditional

Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:

Conditional grants received	788 526 020	748 235 817	788 526 020	748 235 817
Unconditional grants received	1 557 580 958	1 442 912 000	1 557 580 958	1 442 912 000
	2 346 106 978	**2 191 147 817**	**2 346 106 978**	**2 191 147 817**

Equitable Share

Current-year receipts	1 113 937 958	1 037 664 000	1 113 937 958	1 037 664 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 113 937 958)	(1 037 664 000)	(1 113 937 958)	(1 037 664 000)
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members.

Department of Sports, Arts and Culture - Admin Libraries Grant

Balance unspent at beginning of year	3 492 857	6 036 893	3 492 857	6 036 893
Current-year receipts	4 000 000	3 000 000	4 000 000	3 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(2 978 439)	(5 544 036)	(2 978 439)	(5 544 036)
	4 514 418	**3 492 857**	**4 514 418**	**3 492 857**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The purpose of this grant is to fund the administration of public libraries within the Mangaung Metropolitan area.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

45. Government grants & subsidies (continued)

Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	183 852	-	183 852
Surrendered to National Treasury	-	(183 852)	-	(183 852)
Current-year receipts	1 839 000	1 263 000	1 839 000	1 263 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 839 000)	(1 263 000)	(1 839 000)	(1 263 000)
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

The purpose of the grant is to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour incentive delivery methods in identified focus areas, in compliance with Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) guidelines.

Finance Management Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	120 208	-	120 208
Surrendered to National Treasury	-	(120 208)	-	(120 208)
Current-year receipts	2 000 000	2 200 000	2 000 000	2 200 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 739 300)	(2 200 000)	(1 739 300)	(2 200 000)
	260 700	**-**	**260 700**	**-**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The purpose of the grant is to promote and support reforms to financial management and the implementation of the MFMA.

Fuel Levy				
Current-year receipts	443 643 000	405 248 000	443 643 000	405 248 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(443 643 000)	(405 248 000)	(443 643 000)	(405 248 000)
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

The fuel levy is allocated to the entity from the General Fuel Levy Revenue Fund.

Municipal Disaster Relief Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	11 993 451	-	11 993 451	-
Current-year receipts	-	13 150 000	-	13 150 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(11 993 451)	(1 156 549)	(11 993 451)	(1 156 549)
	-	**11 993 451**	**-**	**11 993 451**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The purpose of the grant is to enable timely response to address community needs regarding impending or disastrous events, classified by the National Disaster Management Centre, to provide for the immediate release of funds for disaster response if an occurrent cannot be adequately addressed in line with paragraph 2(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act.

Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	12 312 473	9 962 668	12 312 473	9 962 668
Current-year receipts	3 520 532	3 091 523	3 520 532	3 091 523
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 360 364)	(741 718)	(1 360 364)	(741 718)
	14 472 641	**12 312 473**	**14 472 641**	**12 312 473**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The grant is a learnership grant from LGSETA for interns seconded at different entities.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

45. Government grants & subsidies (continued)

Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	4 089 154	-	4 089 154
Surrendered to National Treasury	-	(4 089 154)	-	(4 089 154)
Current-year receipts	10 000 000	7 138 000	10 000 000	7 138 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(4 326 747)	(7 138 000)	(4 326 747)	(7 138 000)
	5 673 253	**-**	**5 673 253**	**-**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The purpose of the grant is to provide funding to metropolitan municipalities to enhance the performance of their urban built environment programmes by supporting programme and project preparation. It reflects commitments contained in the National Development Plan to streamline funding for urban public investments to support the restructuring of the urban built environment.

Urban Settlements Development Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	5 543 101	31 572 049	5 543 101	31 572 049
Surrendered to National Treasury	(5 543 101)	(31 579 848)	(5 543 101)	(31 579 848)
Current-year receipts	465 611 000	477 782 000	465 611 000	477 782 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(465 611 000)	(472 231 100)	(465 611 000)	(472 231 100)
	-	**5 543 101**	**-**	**5 543 101**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The purpose of the grant is to supplement the capital revenues of metropolitan municipalities in order to support the national human settlements development programme, focusing on poor households.

Human Settlements Provincial Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	22 814 789	53 746 060	22 814 789	53 746 060
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(384 543)	(30 931 271)	(384 543)	(30 931 271)
	22 430 246	**22 814 789**	**22 430 246**	**22 814 789**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

This is a conditional grant with the specific purpose of providing for the upgrading of informal settlements.

Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	43 529 819	115 228 772	43 529 819	115 228 772
Surrendered to National Treasury	(43 529 819)	(115 228 772)	(43 529 819)	(115 228 772)
Current-year receipts	232 944 000	175 532 000	232 944 000	175 532 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(183 933 129)	(132 002 181)	(183 933 129)	(132 002 181)
	49 010 871	**43 529 819**	**49 010 871**	**43 529 819**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

This is a conditional grant with the specific purpose of providing for the upgrading of informal settlements.

Other information:

An amount of R38,640,000 was approved by Council for the acquisition of land.

Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant				
Current-year receipts	40 042 000	16 908 000	40 042 000	16 908 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(40 042 000)	(16 908 000)	(40 042 000)	(16 908 000)
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

The purpose of the grant is to be used for the development of urban network plans and improve the quality of life and access of residents in under-served neighbourhoods.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

45. Government grants & subsidies (continued)

Public Transport Network Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	91 908 038	145 453 626	91 908 038	145 453 626
Surrendered to National Treasury	(91 908 038)	(145 453 626)	(91 908 038)	(145 453 626)
Current-year receipts	167 686 000	170 028 000	167 686 000	170 028 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(74 318 045)	(78 119 962)	(74 318 045)	(78 119 962)
	93 367 955	**91 908 038**	**93 367 955**	**91 908 038**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The purpose of the grant is to improve public transport infrastructure and systems, in accordance with agreed project plans.

Municipal Human Settlements Capacity Grant				
Balance unspent at beginning of year	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 23).

The purpose of the grant is to build capacity in municipalities to deliver and subsidise the operational costs of administering human settlement programmes.

Allocation-in-kind grant

Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant (Eskom)	937 000	1 622 000	937 000	1 622 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (CoGTA)	2 215 000	-	2 215 000	-
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (Vaal Central Water/Bloemwater)	-	13 500 000	-	13 500 000
	3 152 000	**15 122 000**	**3 152 000**	**15 122 000**

Other info:

These Schedule 6(B) grants is allocations-in-kind to municipalities for designated special programmes. These funds are not paid to the municipality directly but rather to implementing agents by different departments. Only when capital projects are completed a PFMA section 42 transfer will be done by the implementing department to the municipality.

Purpose of each grant is as follows:

Integrated National Electrification Programme (Eskom) Grant

To implement the Integrated National Electrification Programme by providing capital subsidies to Eskom to address the electrification backlog of all existing and planned residential dwellings (including informal settlements, farm dwellers, new and existing dwellings) and the installation of relevant bulk infrastructure in Eskom licensed areas. These funds were directly transferred to Eskom.

Municipal Systems Improvement Grant

To assist municipalities to perform their functions and stabilise institutional and governance systems as required in the Municipal Systems Act and related local government legislation. These funds were directly transferred to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA).

Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant

To develop new, refurbish, upgrade and replace ageing bulk water and sanitation infrastructure of regional significance that connects water resources to infrastructure serving extensive areas across municipal boundaries or large regional bulk infrastructure serving numerous communities over a large area within a municipality; to implement bulk infrastructure with a potential of addressing water conservation and water demand management projects or facilitate and contribute to the implementation of local water conservation and water demand management projects that will directly impact on bulk infrastructure requirements. These funds were directly transferred to Bloemwater.

Changes in level of government grants

Based on the allocations set out in the Division of Revenue Act, (Act 4 of 2020), no significant changes in the level of government grant funding are expected over the forthcoming 3 financial years.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

46. Public contributions and donations

Capital donations	100 000	1 287 837	100 000	1 287 837

47. Municipal debt relief

Vaal Central Water (Bloemwater)	287 409 280	-	287 409 280	-
Eskom	128 940 293	-	-	-
	416 349 573	**-**	**287 409 280**	**-**

Mangaung municipality:

Vaal Central Water (Bloemwater) wrote-off R287,409,280 of interest accrued over the past few years in the current financial year. This write-off was due to negotiations between the municipality and Vaal Central Water (Bloemwater) and that the municipality complied with the approved repayment plan between the entities.

Centlec:

The municipal entity applied for ESKOM debt relief in terms of MFMA Circular no. 124. In terms of this circular the ESKOM debt balance payable as at 31 March 2023 of R386 820 878 will be written off over a three year period.

The municipal entity qualified for the first one third write off to the value of R 128 940 293 during the current financial year and this amount was thus recognised as a revenue from non exchange transaction during the current financial year. The remaining two thirds of the balance payable to the value of R 257 880 585 is expected to be written off upon successful compliance with the MFMA Circular 124 and National Treasury requirements and conditions in the following years.

Non-compliance with the MFMA Circular 124 and National Treasury requirements and conditions might result in the municipal entity being removed from the debt relief program and the outstanding amount being reinstated as payable to ESKOM.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

48. Employee related costs

Basic salaries and wages	1 620 716 706	1 481 509 883	1 267 299 866	1 171 886 339
Contributions to Medical aid	149 420 912	138 556 528	116 511 018	108 899 690
Contributions to Pension funds	249 315 415	235 023 465	195 505 483	185 512 034
Contributions to UIF	8 510 249	8 337 675	6 823 790	6 745 157
Defined benefit plan - Current service cost	34 330 000	32 714 000	24 088 000	24 090 000
Housing benefits and allowances	11 668 005	7 863 433	8 878 804	5 895 907
Leave pay	55 246 629	60 544 526	52 453 840	55 309 723
Overtime	263 640 810	246 048 912	199 745 637	173 676 748
Shift and standby allowances	43 531 469	39 681 730	43 531 469	39 681 730
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	185 170 251	165 679 172	145 304 549	133 230 543
	2 621 550 446	**2 415 959 324**	**2 060 142 456**	**1 904 927 871**

Changes to key management during the 2024/25 financial year:

- Maswabi NS was appointed as Acting Head of Corporate Services from 27 December 2024 to 16 January 2025.

Changes to key management during the 2023/24 financial year:

City Managers:
- Dumalisile NR was appointed as Acting City Manager from 01 May 2023 to 31 August 2023;
- Ntshudisane MJ was seconded to act as Acting City Manager from 01 September 2023 to 31 October 2023;
- More SJ was appointed as City Manager on 01 November 2023.

Chief Financial Officers:
- Denge LA was seconded to act as Acting Chief Financial officer from 19 December 2022 to 31 August 2023;
- Sitishi N was appointed as Acting Chief Financial Officer from 01 September 2023 to 31 March 2024;
- Pienaar GH was appointed as Acting Chief Financial Officer from 01 April 2024 to 31 May 2024;
- Thekisho ZL was appointed as Chief Financial Officer from 01 June 2024.

Head of Departments:
- Duma MV was permanently appointed as Head of Corporate Services from 01 December 2023;
- Mpangane NG was seconded to act as Head of Corporate services from 20 April 2022 to 30 November 2023;
- Masobeng IR was appointed as acting Head of Technical Services from 15 August 2023 to 30 November 2023;
- Masobeng IR was permanently appointed as Head of Technical Services from 1 December 2023;
- Mcleod C was seconded to act as Head of Engineering Services from 02 May 2022 to 14 August 2023;
- Chakane N was permanently appointed as Head of Economic and Rural Development on 01 December 2023;
- Manyungwana XC was seconded to act as Head of Economic & Rural Development 16 May 2022 to 30 November 2023;
- Nel F was seconded to act as Head of Waste & Fleet from 01 June 2022 to 30 November 2023;
- Mabunda NP was seconded to act as Head of Planning, Human Settlement and Housing from 01 May 2023 to 30 November 2023;
- Thinda KT was permanently appointed as Head of Community Services from 01 December 2023;
- Mafisa MA was appointed as acting Head of Social Services & Public Safety from 13 February 2023 to 30 November 2023;
- Ntlabezo L was appointed as acting Head of Performance Management Office from 01 January 2024 to 31 May 2024;
- Kgamanyane KI was permanently appointed as Head of Public Safety and Security from 01 December 2023;
- Ntoyi L was appointed as Head of Performance Management Office from 01 June 2024.

Other information:

An amount of R854,673 (2024: R246,354) has been overpaid to employees, of which R572,532 relates to overpayments of senior management remuneration for the controlling entity.

Irregular Expenditure – Overtime Payments

It was identified that certain officials worked overtime in excess of the maximum thresholds permitted by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act. The payments amounting to R71,448,901 (2024: R67,995,110) for the controlling entity were therefore incurred in contravention of applicable legislation and have been classified as irregular expenditure.

Management has initiated investigations to determine the root cause and whether any amounts are recoverable. No receivable has been raised at this stage pending the outcome of the investigation.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

48. Employee related costs (continued)

Detailed remuneration of key management

2025 **Position**	Name and Initials	Annual Remuneration	Car and other allowances	Contribution to UIF, Medical Aid and Pension Funds	Total
City Manager	More SJ	3 071 276	24 000	2 080	3 097 356
Chief Financial Officer	Thekisho ZL	1 763 602	42 834	295 263	2 101 699
Acting Chief Financial Officer	Sitishi N	37 470	-	-	37 470
HOD: Corporate Services	Duma MV	1 947 864	179 652	198 278	2 325 794
Acting HOD: Corporate Services	Maswabi NS	105 778	23 045	27 980	156 803
HOD: Technical Services	Masobeng IR	1 865 501	317 881	309 040	2 492 422
HOD: Economic and Rural Development	Chakane N	2 292 851	151 914	71 229	2 515 994
HOD: Community Services	Thinda KT	2 283 151	53 742	80 929	2 417 822
HOD: Performance Management Office	Ntoyi L	868 648	330 991	1 323	1 200 962
HOD: Public Safety and Security	Kgamanyane KI	1 688 304	500 162	209 949	2 398 415
		15 924 445	**1 624 221**	**1 196 071**	**18 744 737**

2024 **Position**	Name and Initials	Annual Remuneration	Car and other allowances	Contribution to UIF, Medical Aid and Pension Funds	Total
Acting City Manager (Secondment)	Dumalisile NR	119 292	-	1 370	120 662
Acting City Manager (Secondment)	Ntshudisane NJ	202 856	-	2 206	205 062
City Manager	More SJ	1 146 147	16 000	13 130	1 175 277
Acting Chief Financial Officer (Secondment)	Denge LA	382 370	-	3 824	386 194
Acting Chief Financial Officer	Sitishi N	777 032	129 274	187 753	1 094 059
Acting Chief Financial Officer	Pienaar GH	219 271	71 470	52 465	343 206
Chief Financial Officer	Thekisho ZL	117 791	1 600	1 383	120 774
Acting HOD: Corporate Services (Secondment)	Mpangane NG	287 255	-	3 581	290 836
HOD: Corporate Services	Duma MV	824 534	11 200	9 677	845 411
HOD: Technical Services	Masobeng IR	1 058 232	271 001	246 810	1 576 043
Acting HOD: Engineering Services (Secondment)	Mcleod C	138 776	-	1 565	140 341
HOD: Economic and Rural Development	Chakane N	808 154	11 200	26 057	845 411
Acting HOD: Human Settlements & Housing (Secondment)	Mabunda NP	529 314	-	6 002	535 316
Acting HOD: Economic & Rural Development (Secondment)	Manyungwana XC	238 199	-	3 090	241 289
Acting HOD: Waste and Fleet Management (Secondment)	Nel F	343 828	-	4 147	347 975
HOD: Community Services	Thinda KT	786 770	11 200	47 441	845 411
Acting HOD: Social Services & Public Safety	Mafisa MA	563 158	168 384	153 878	885 420
Acting HOD: Performance Management Office	Ntlabezo L	449 407	366 312	147 957	963 676
HOD: Performance Management Office	Ntoyi L	117 791	1 000	1 377	120 168
HOD: Public Safety and Security	Kgamanyane KI	500 544	234 410	77 000	811 954
		9 610 721	**1 293 051**	**990 713**	**11 894 485**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

49. Remuneration of councillors

Cell phone allowance	4 723 638	4 661 525	4 723 638	4 661 525
Councillors allowance	57 760 772	54 553 433	57 760 772	54 553 433
Councillors medical aid contributions	456 480	465 120	456 480	465 120
Councillors pension contributions	666 819	705 490	666 819	705 490
Housing allowance	-	18 000	-	18 000
Travel allowance	14 210 372	14 148 271	14 210 372	14 148 271
	77 818 081	**74 551 839**	**77 818 081**	**74 551 839**

In-kind benefits

The Executive Mayor, Deputy Executive Mayor, Speaker, Chief Whip and Mayoral Committee Members are full-time employees of the entity and each is provided with an office and secretarial support at the cost of the Council.

The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor each have the use of separate Council owned vehicles for official duties.

The Executive Mayor and Deputy Executive Mayor have two bodyguards on a rotational basis and an official driver at the cost of Council.

49. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

Analysis of Councillors Remuneration

2025	Councillor	Councillor Allowance	Travel and other allowances	Pension and Medical Aid	Total
Council as at 30 June 2025					
Executive Mayor	Nthatisi GMS	1 380 239	309 141	-	1 689 380
Deputy Executive Mayor & MMC: Public Safety and Security	Titi-Odili LM	1 051 755	293 933	17 280	1 362 968
Speaker	Mathae BL	1 065 726	293 933	-	1 359 659
Chief Whip	Nikelo VE	988 007	286 689	17 280	1 291 976
MMC: Waste and Fleet Management	Mosala MT	980 425	286 689	17 280	1 284 394
MMC: Infrastructure and Engineering	Soqaqa VS	983 145	286 689	17 280	1 287 114
MMC: Corporate Services	Letawana MM	1 001 074	286 689	-	1 287 763
MMC: Finance	Kruger CL	1 058 073	286 689	-	1 344 762
MMC: Planning and Economic Development	Jonas-Malephane	982 240	286 689	17 280	1 286 209
MMC: Agriculture and Rural Development	Twala PS	1 040 317	286 689	-	1 327 006
MMC: Community Services	Qai A	984 727	286 689	17 280	1 288 696
MMC: Human Settlements	Nhlapo NA	937 219	286 689	87 571	1 311 479
MMC: IDP and Performance	Tsoleli SP	1 062 512	286 689	-	1 349 201
S79 Chairperson: Municipal Public Accounts Committee	Makoloane IJ	993 606	286 689	-	1 280 295
S79 Chairperson: Public Places & Street Naming Committee	Mogotloane TJ	944 041	286 689	17 280	1 248 010
S79 Chairperson: Remunerations Committee	Tladi MM	921 162	286 689	17 280	1 225 131
S79 Chairperson: Rules Committee	Mokgothu TKW	943 681	286 689	-	1 230 370
S79 Chairperson: Petitions and Motions Committee	Morake MA	923 930	286 689	17 280	1 227 899
Part-time councillors		39 518 893	13 736 668	880 208	54 135 769
		57 760 772	**18 934 010**	**1 123 299**	**77 818 081**

49. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

2024	Councillor	Councillor Allowance	Travel and other allowances	Pension and Medical Aid	Total
Council as at 30 June 2024					
Executive Mayor	Nthatisi GMS	1 259 932	304 748	-	1 564 680
Deputy Executive Mayor	Titiodili LM	635 315	196 312	11 520	843 147
Speaker	Mathae BL	746 003	231 465	-	977 468
Chief Whip	Nikelo VE	920 446	286 038	14 400	1 220 884
MMC: Social Services until 19 October 2023 & Waste and Fleet Management from 19 October 2023	Mosala MT	926 745	286 038	17 280	1 230 063
MMC: Corporate Services until 19 October 2023 & Finance from 19 October 2023	Kruger CL	929 872	286 038	-	1 215 910
MMC: Waste and Fleet Management until 19 October 2023 & Corporate Services from 19 October 2023	Letawana MM	910 549	286 038	-	1 196 587
MMC: Public Safety until 19 October 2023 & IDP and Performance from 19 October 2023	Tsoleli SP	910 549	286 038	-	1 196 587
MMC: Human Settlements	Nhlapo NA	713 596	238 691	67 920	1 020 207
MMC: Infrastructure & Engineering	Soqaqa VS	893 269	286 038	17 280	1 196 587
MMC: Planning & Economic Development	Jonas-Malephane VE	926 741	286 038	17 280	1 230 059
MMC: Agriculture and Rural Development	Twala PS	944 025	286 038	-	1 230 063
MMC: Community Services	Qai A	743 306	238 691	38 209	1 020 206
S79 Chairperson: Rules Committee	Mokgothu TKW	920 027	286 038	-	1 206 065
S79 Chairperson: Petitions & Motions Committee	Morake MA	753 934	238 691	14 400	1 007 025
S79 Chairperson: Municipal Public Accounts Committee	Makoloane IJ	814 366	268 927	-	1 083 293
S79 Chairperson: Public Places & Street Naming Committee until 17 August 2023	Nhlapo NA	125 755	47 348	12 312	185 415
S79 Chairperson: Public Places & Street Naming Committee	Mogotloana TJ	717 154	238 691	14 400	970 245
Previous council:					
Deputy Executive Mayor & MMC (IDP & Performance Management) (Expelled from Council in prior year)	Mothibi-Nkoane MM	39 161	-	-	39 161
Speaker (Resigned from Council)	Lockman SB	35 245	-	-	35 245
Executive Mayor (Resigned from Council)	Siyonzana MA	38 378	-	-	38 378
Speaker (Removed as Speaker)	Davies M	228 861	72 832	4 320	306 013
MMC: IDP & Performance	Morake MA	143 446	47 347	2 880	193 673
MMC: Finance	Titi-Odili LM	336 601	94 912	5 760	437 273
MMC: Human Settlements	Tladi MM	140 566	47 348	2 880	190 794
S79 Chairperson: Public Places & Street Naming Committee (Expelled from Council in the prior year)	Mokoakoa MI	39 592	-	-	39 592
S79 Chairperson: Municipal Public Accounts Committee	Tladi MM	761 046	238 691	14 400	1 014 137
S79 Chairperson: Public Places & Street Naming Committee	Seleke PL	35 993	-	-	35 993
S79 Chairperson: Petitions & Motions Committee (Resigned 17 August from the committee)	Qai A	125 755	47 348	12 312	185 415
Part-time councillors		37 837 211	13 701 416	903 047	52 441 674
		54 553 439	**18 827 800**	**1 170 600**	**74 551 839**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

49. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

Overpayment of councillors:

Councillors were overpaid due to upper limit differences during the current and prior financial year by R567,757 (2024: R219,778).

As a result of the revised Government Gazette, no. 51407, the amount for the 2023/24 financial year was recalculated, resulting in reduced overpayments of R478,225. R1,543 of the R219,778 prior period overpayment has been recovered through the councillors backpay adjustments, the remaining amount relates to overpayments to terminated councillors and could not be recovered.

50. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	908 640 493	809 506 284	612 902 408	579 180 865
Living resources	190 005	224 793	190 005	224 793
Intangible assets	16 617 514	8 815 577	474 237	379 976
	925 448 012	**818 546 654**	**613 566 650**	**579 785 634**

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

51. Impairment loss

Impairments

Property, plant and equipment	64 341 085	57 939 776	56 441 463	54 865 231
Inventories	(784 920)	1 241 630	-	-
	63 556 165	**59 181 406**	**56 441 463**	**54 865 231**

The recoverable amount of the asset was assessed at the end of the financial year and it was found to be less than the carrying amount of the asset and an impairment loss was raised.

The main events and circumstances that led to the recognition of these impairment losses are as follows:

- Loss of service potential of assets due to lack of maintenance;
- Vandalism and theft due to a lack of safeguarding of assets; and
- Water meters unaccounted for at yearend and to be investigated.

52. Finance costs

Borrowings	26 028 556	43 929 200	26 028 556	43 929 200
Employee benefit obligation	89 195 000	81 654 800	71 241 000	66 088 800
Finance lease obligation	681 878	55 645	-	-
Trade and other payables	148 086 784	120 834 354	108 493 870	113 391 521
Unwinding of provisions	113 752 139	85 162 618	113 752 139	85 162 618
	377 744 357	**331 636 617**	**319 515 565**	**308 572 139**

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

53. Auditors' remuneration

Fees	34 028 948	32 678 832	26 760 220	25 963 733

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

54. Debt impairment and bad debt write off

Debt impairment - Consumer and other receivables	1 798 534 505	895 101 254	1 695 396 382	826 741 017
Debt impairment - Traffic fines receivable	7 580 075	7 619 996	7 580 075	7 619 996
Bad debts written off	382 350 976	692 488 067	382 350 976	692 488 067
	2 188 465 556	**1 595 209 317**	**2 085 327 433**	**1 526 849 080**

During the financial year, the controlling entity wrote off a total amount of R382,350,976 (2024: R692,488,067) relating to the write off of indigent consumers' debt as at the date of registration on the indigent register. The amounts exclude VAT.

55. General expenses

Animal Costs	951 445	929 303	951 445	929 303
Auditors' remuneration	34 028 948	32 678 832	26 760 220	25 963 733
Bank charges and commissions	20 122 851	18 021 341	18 147 853	16 553 062
Bursaries to employees	2 424 711	2 382 260	2 096 178	1 971 586
Chemicals	25 964 783	17 067 798	25 964 783	17 067 798
Consumables	20 526 041	20 530 272	19 692 017	19 534 847
Electricity	1 302 389	1 810 705	219 316 861	194 831 232
Fuel and oil	35 634 903	38 756 211	26 470 248	25 977 083
Indigent relief - Free electricity	2 316 945	8 198 569	41 990 203	37 932 639
Insurance	30 475 007	28 853 373	19 927 519	17 907 481
Marketing and advertising	2 381 912	3 279 777	1 777 911	2 487 265
Motor vehicle expenses	6 999 592	6 703 464	5 583 891	5 500 256
Operating lease expenditure	20 084 496	28 342 327	18 972 649	27 331 557
Postage and courier	1 006 318	101 068	1 006 318	101 068
Printing and stationery	7 644 278	6 342 195	5 292 779	4 099 406
Remuneration of ward committees	8 434 762	8 454 845	8 434 762	8 454 845
Royalties and license fees	30 129 565	26 805 077	25 361 202	21 681 147
Skills development levy	18 777 003	20 553 418	17 815 104	16 383 111
Subscriptions and membership fees	26 211 183	24 281 916	26 018 874	24 105 558
Sundry expenses	2 205 624	3 096 460	254 014	289 502
Telephone and fax	11 272 469	10 149 539	4 757 102	4 549 049
Title deed search fees	529 069	436 465	529 069	436 465
Transport and freight	943 602	1 357 516	943 602	1 357 516
Travel - Local	6 889 399	3 080 523	5 377 735	2 644 392
Repairs and maintenance	184 365 276	141 469 270	-	-
Water research	5 701 192	6 229 184	5 701 192	6 229 184
Workmen's compensation	10 089 535	8 926 119	1 873 938	1 897 057
	517 413 298	**468 837 827**	**531 017 469**	**486 216 142**

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

56. Bulk purchases

Electricity purchases	2 750 467 986	2 470 251 136	-	-
Water purchases	993 348 140	914 593 751	993 348 140	914 593 751
	3 743 816 126	**3 384 844 887**	**993 348 140**	**914 593 751**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

56. Bulk purchases (continued)

Electricity losses

Units purchased (kWh)	1 422 518 106	1 427 722 282	-	-
Units sold (kWh)	(1 282 363 249)	(1 318 215 983)	-	-
Total loss	**140 154 857**	**109 506 299**	**-**	**-**
Rand value of loss:				
Units loss (kWh)	140 154 857	109 506 299	-	-
Rand value per unit (kWh) (rounded)	2,01	1,85	-	-
Total	**282 404 354**	**202 219 217**	**-**	**-**
Percentage Loss:				
Technical losses	9,85 %	7,67 %	- %	- %

The annual electricity distribution losses are made up of technical and non-technical losses which are the difference between electricity purchased and electricity sold.

Non-technical losses:

Non-technical losses are amongst others the result of administrative and technical errors, negligence, theft of electricity, tampering with meters and connections which form part of illegal consumption, faulty meters, etc. Non-technical losses amounted to 46 718 286 kWh - units (2024: 36 502 099 kWh - units) with a Rand value of R 94 134 785 (2024: R 67 406 405).

Technical losses:

Technical losses are the result of electricity losses while being distributed from the source of generation through the transmission and distribution network to the final consumer. The wires (copper or aluminium) being used to distribute electricity have certain resistance which resist the throughput of current, as a result there is a certain portion of electricity that is lost due to distribution. Technical losses amounted to 93 436 571 kWh - units (2024: 73 004 200 kWh - units) with a Rand value of R 188 269 569 (2024: R 134 812 812).

Water losses

Units purchased (KL)	85 022 499	83 954 556	85 022 499	83 954 556
Units sold (KL)	(43 898 109)	(42 276 352)	(43 898 109)	(42 276 352)
Total loss (KL)	**41 124 390**	**41 678 204**	**41 124 390**	**41 678 204**
Rand value of loss:				
Units loss (KL)	41 124 390	41 678 204	41 124 390	41 678 204
Rand value per unit (KL)	12,05	11,77	12,05	11,77
Total rand value for loss	**495 548 900**	**490 552 461**	**495 548 900**	**490 552 461**
Percentage Loss:				
Technical losses	48 %	49 %	48 %	49 %

Material bulk water losses are not recoverable. The main reason for incurring water losses relate to burst water pipes, leaks and illegal water connections.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

57. Contracted services

Outsourced Services				
Burial services	1 370 909	1 120 335	1 370 909	1 120 335
Connection/disconnection services	5 873 173	-	5 873 173	-
Internal Auditors	566 030	2 321 560	-	-
Litter picking and street cleaning	-	689 000	-	689 000
Meter management services	11 877 474	14 800 841	8 032 494	3 068 327
Refuse removal services	41 723 370	89 343 278	41 723 370	89 343 278
Sewerage services	28 721 557	23 827 600	28 721 557	23 827 600
Transport services	33 541 304	4 667 010	33 541 304	4 667 010
	123 673 817	**136 769 624**	**119 262 807**	**122 715 550**
Consultants and Professional Services				
Business and advisory services	109 929 702	90 019 784	83 157 704	71 504 240
Legal Cost	64 178 856	85 714 357	55 689 129	77 006 345
	174 108 558	**175 734 141**	**138 846 833**	**148 510 585**
Contractors				
Catering services	2 284 100	2 143 665	2 056 215	1 873 142
Electrical	1 516 219	1 105 905	1 516 219	1 105 905
Gardening services	2 067 868	2 012 564	2 067 868	2 012 564
Repairs and maintenance	288 564 320	247 877 661	272 500 984	234 545 998
Prepaid Electricity Vendors	60 018 889	60 876 544	-	-
Safeguard and security services	133 797 510	137 059 147	102 769 346	122 596 238
Uniform & protective clothing	11 799 068	11 513 368	10 920 615	9 794 513
Other contracted services	11 861 658	5 206 147	10 260 800	4 050 909
	511 909 632	**467 795 001**	**402 092 047**	**375 979 269**
	809 692 007	**780 298 766**	**660 201 687**	**647 205 404**

Prior period errors:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

58. Grants, transfers and subsidies

Grants paid to municipal entity				
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	-	-	32 782 609	50 434 783
Urban Settlements Development Grant	-	-	22 052 174	21 739 130
	-	**-**	**54 834 783**	**72 173 913**

Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant:

The programme facilitates the structured upgrading of informal settlements. It applies to in situ upgrading of informal settlements as well as where communities are to be relocated for a variety of reasons. The programme entails extensive community consultation and participation, emergency basic services provision, permanent services provision and security of tenure.

Urban Settlements Development Grant:

The Urban Settlements Development Grant is an integrated source of funding for infrastructure for municipal services and upgrades to informal settlements. The grant was transferred in part to Centlec (SOC) Ltd. The grant is used to provide capital subsidies to licensed distributors to address the national electrification programme in order to mitigate the risk of loadshedding and supply interruptions.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

59. Fair value adjustments

Investment property (Fair value model)	13 533 379	3 241 585	13 533 379	3 241 585
Non-current receivables (Designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit)	14 945	23 256	14 945	23 256
Property, plant and equipment	-	549 976	-	549 976
	13 548 324	**3 814 817**	**13 548 324**	**3 814 817**

Prior period error:

Prior year figures were restated due to errors identified in the current financial year, refer to note 77.

60. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities

Living resources	194 973	1 250 482	194 973	1 250 482
Property, plant and equipment	(49 729 483)	3 945 743	(29 303 001)	7 255 727
	(49 534 510)	**5 196 225**	**(29 108 028)**	**8 506 209**

61. Taxation

Major components of the tax income

Deferred				
Originating and reversing temporary differences	1 250 569 731	(41 058 138)	-	-
Assessed loss used	1 356 768 413	1 256 215 500	-	-
Assessed loss raised	(2 769 108 858)	(1 356 768 414)	-	-
	(161 770 714)	**(141 611 052)**	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of the tax expense

Reconciliation between applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate.

Applicable tax rate	27,00 %	27,00 %	- %	- %
Accounting deficit	(564 742 492)	(463 861 458)	-	-
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2024: 27%)	(152 480 473)	(123 017 791)	-	-
Non-taxable income	(14 805 391)	(19 486 957)	-	-
Non-deductable expenses	5 515 150	893 696	-	-
	(161 770 714)	**(141 611 052)**	**-**	**-**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

62. Cash generated from operations

Surplus	262 385 866	85 131 842	665 259 498	407 382 250
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	925 448 012	818 546 654	613 566 650	579 785 634
Loss on disposal of assets	49 534 510	(5 196 225)	29 108 028	(8 506 209)
Remeasurement of provisions	(50 517 361)	(100 360 677)	(50 517 361)	(100 360 677)
Fair value adjustments	(13 548 324)	(3 814 817)	(13 548 324)	(3 814 817)
Impairment loss	63 556 165	59 181 406	56 441 463	54 865 231
Movements in retirement benefit liabilities	70 400 000	57 233 400	40 188 000	41 679 400
Finance charges	26 710 434	43 984 845	26 028 556	43 929 200
Public contributions and donations	(100 000)	(1 287 837)	(100 000)	(1 287 837)
Unwinding of FRESHCO liability	(14 127 896)	(14 127 896)	(14 127 896)	(14 127 896)
Unwinding of Land availability liability	(15 837 468)	(15 837 467)	(15 837 468)	(15 837 467)
Unwinding of provisions	113 752 139	85 162 618	113 752 139	85 162 618
Living resources	(570 500)	(630 600)	(570 500)	(630 600)
Interest received	-	-	(184 676 447)	(181 833 999)
Taxation	(161 770 714)	(141 611 052)	-	-
Changes in working capital:				
Inventory	(43 431 837)	(118 702 143)	(10 627 033)	(24 128 094)
Other receivables from exchange transactions	(38 657 090)	12 852 379	(11 136 553)	60 927 711
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	63 738 648	(184 984 014)	63 089 395	(269 621 586)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(2 491 168)	(2 684 864)	(2 491 168)	(2 684 864)
Consumer receivables from non-exchange transactions	14 482 359	(31 027 608)	14 482 359	(31 027 608)
Payables from exchange transactions	400 444 205	316 153 468	(287 620 085)	(324 445 360)
VAT	(24 732 626)	106 843 144	(51 445 689)	191 348 285
Payables from non-exchange transactions	(31 392 581)	(127 697 318)	(31 392 581)	(102 174 393)
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(1 864 444)	(174 798 754)	(1 864 444)	(174 798 754)
Consumer deposits	(1 501 229)	(2 498 502)	446 693	(709 879)
Centlec receivable operating activities	-	-	174 769 330	180 016 308
	1 589 909 100	**659 829 982**	**1 121 176 562**	**389 106 597**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

63. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

Economic entity - 2025

Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1 103 384 389	1 103 384 389
Consumer receivables form exchange transactions	-	1 422 520 235	1 422 520 235
Non-current receivables	181 970	2 379 551	2 561 521
Other receivables from exchange transactions	-	221 003 465	221 003 465
	181 970	**2 749 287 640**	**2 749 469 610**

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	2 964 168 857	2 964 168 857
Borrowings	150 574 126	150 574 126
Finance lease obligation	5 257 020	5 257 020
Consumer deposits	190 904 287	190 904 287
	3 310 904 290	**3 310 904 290**

Economic entity - 2024

Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	494 720 375	494 720 375
Consumer receivables form exchange transactions	-	1 486 258 883	1 486 258 883
Non-current receivables	167 026	80 849	247 875
Other receivables from exchange transactions	-	205 917 158	205 917 158
	167 026	**2 186 977 265**	**2 187 144 291**

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	2 457 286 182	2 457 286 182
Borrowings	435 763 358	435 763 358
Consumer deposits	192 405 516	192 405 516
	3 085 455 056	**3 085 455 056**

Controlling entity - 2025

Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1 064 386 781	-	1 064 386 781
Centlec intercompany loan	-	1 106 629 079	-	1 106 629 079
Centlec receivables	-	570 375 536	-	570 375 536
Consumer receivables form exchange transactions	-	973 823 973	-	973 823 973
Investment in controlled entity	-	-	100	100
Non-current receivables	181 970	8 968	-	190 938
Other receivables from exchange transactions	-	48 282 858	-	48 282 858
	181 970	**3 763 507 195**	**100**	**3 763 689 265**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

63. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	1 269 571 034	1 269 571 034
Borrowings	150 574 126	150 574 126
Consumer deposits	34 145 032	34 145 032
	1 454 290 192	**1 454 290 192**

Controlling entity - 2024

Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	At cost	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	483 609 826	-	483 609 826
Centlec intercompany loan	-	822 297 757	-	822 297 757
Centlec receivables	-	844 799 741	-	844 799 741
Consumer receivables form exchange transactions	-	1 036 913 368	-	1 036 913 368
Investment in controlled entity	-	-	100	100
Non-current receivables	167 026	14 664	-	181 690
Other receivables from exchange transactions	-	39 240 847	-	39 240 847
	167 026	**3 226 876 203**	**100**	**3 227 043 329**

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	1 449 321 963	1 449 321 963
Borrowings	306 823 065	306 823 065
Consumer deposits	33 698 339	33 698 339
	1 789 843 367	**1 789 843 367**

Comparative figures were restated due to prior period errors affecting other financial line items. Refer to note 77 for further detail on prior period errors.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

64. Commitments

Commitments in respect of capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for				
• Infrastructure	297 312 950	249 757 510	297 312 950	249 757 510
The capital expenditure will be financed from				
• Unspent conditional grants	291 258 854	247 676 195	291 258 854	247 676 195
• Own funding	6 054 096	2 081 315	6 054 096	2 081 315
	297 312 950	**249 757 510**	**297 312 950**	**249 757 510**

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	1 223 032	1 111 847	-	-

The economic entity leases a building situated in Botshabelo from Free State Development Corporation (FDC) for an indefinite period which can be terminated by way of a 3 month cancellation clause. Management agreed to rent from FDC for the next financial year at the end of which management will re-assess the likelihood of extending the lease further. The lease rental is escalated annually on 1 December by 10%.

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Minimum lease payments due				
- within one year	4 430 861	5 471 297	4 430 861	5 471 297
- in second to fifth year inclusive	10 776 153	12 180 113	10 776 153	12 180 113
- later than five years	4 750 334	2 426 513	4 750 334	2 426 513
	19 957 348	**20 077 923**	**19 957 348**	**20 077 923**

The economic entity leases various fixed properties under non-cancellable operating leases to various institutions. The lease agreements have escalations between 4% to 12% per year with the agreements varying between 2 and 50 years,

Rental income for these agreements, to the value of R41 161 602 (2024: R38 459 032) have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance during the year. Renewal options have been taken into account during the calculation of the deferred lease.

There were no purchase options or contingent rent during the year.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

65. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Guarantees

Housing guarantees	130 790	349 014	130 790	349 014

The economic entity has provided housing guarantees for bonds of municipal officials. The certainty and the timing of the outflow of these guarantees are uncertain. The amounts disclosed are the possible outflow amounts.

Other contingent liabilities

Labour cases and employee related matters	3 936 250	920 000	-	-
Claims by individuals due to property damages in various incidents	1 199 365	7 520 740	457 140	5 166 560
Claims by individuals due to various incidents	42 133 179	28 616 092	40 007 775	18 760 033
	47 268 794	**37 056 832**	**40 464 915**	**23 926 593**

The economic entity is involved in the abovementioned classes of pending claims. These include labour, insurance claims, breaches in supply chain management and other small related claims. All the claims are being contested based on legal advice. The certainty and timing of the outflows of these liabilities are uncertain. The amounts disclosed are possible outflow amounts.

Legal firms assisting the municipality are rate based and therefore the legal cost to the municipality in such matters cannot be determined.

Contingent assets

Guarantees

Quarry rehabilitation guarantees	10 260 812	9 800 493	10 260 812	9 800 493

Petra Quarry is owned by the economic entity but is leased and operated by a private firm. It should be noted that the lease agreement with the current operator states that the tenant is responsible for rehabilitation costs. However, in the event that the tenant cannot fulfil the rehabilitation duties, the economic entity was guaranteed for the amount of R10 260 812 (2024: R9 800 493) during the 2024/2025 evaluations, to ensure that the Petra Quarry will be rehabilitated. Petra Quarry has a financial guarantee in place that covers rehabilitation. This was renewed on 14 November 2024.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

66. Related parties

Relationships:

Accounting Officers	Refer to accounting officers' report
Ultimate controlling entity	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Group (Municipal entity Centlec included)
Controlling entity	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality
Controlled entities	Refer to note 15
Members of key management	Refer to note 48
Members of the mayoral committee	Refer to note 49

The controlling entity was placed under administration under Section 139(5)(a) and 139(5)(c) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa effective from 01 January 2020, and as per the terms of reference, the administrators had significant influence over the Metro.

Thus, during this period of temporary control, the Metro (and any entities under its control) is required to include, as per GRAP 20, all related party disclosures in its financial statements from the date that it was placed under administration.

The interim intervention team is comprised of the following members and their assumed positions:

- Dumalisile NR (Department of Human Settlements) - Acting City Manager (from 25 April 2023 until 31 August 2023).
- Denge L (National Treasury) - Acting Chief Financial Officer (from 19 December 2022 until 31 August 2023).
- Adv Mpangane N (National CoGTA) - Acting HOD Corporate Services (term ended on 30 November 2023).
- McLeod WR (MISA) - Acting HOD Engineering Services (term ended 14 August 2023).
- Manyungwana XC (seconded from the Department of Transport).
- Nel F (Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment) - Waste and Fleet Management (term ended on 30 November 2023).
- Mabunda N (MISA) - Acting HOD Human Settlements and Housing (from 25 April 2023 until 30 November 2023).

The National Intervention team were as follows:

- Malaza G - National Cabinet Representative
- Kunene V - Finance Specialist
- Cibane T - Governance Specialist
- Nkosi M - Governance Specialist

There were no related party transactions with any of the administrators listed above during the current or prior year. All transactions with provincial and national departments were within normal operating parameters.

Related party balances - Controlling entity

Investment in controlled entities

Centlec (SOC) Limited	100	100

Refer to note 15 for further details for the above investments.

Loan accounts - Owing by related parties

Centlec (SOC) Limited - Capital advances	34 635 957	41 190 373
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Intercompany loan	1 106 629 079	822 297 757
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Shareholders loan	535 739 579	803 609 368
	1 677 004 615	**1 667 097 498**

Refer to notes 9 and 16 for further details for the above loan accounts.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

66. Related parties (continued)

Related party transactions - Controlling entity

Interest received from related parties

Centlec (SOC) Limited - Capital advances			(4 839 869)	(5 610 013)
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Intercompany loan			(107 036 195)	(90 783 581)
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Shareholders loan			(179 836 578)	(176 223 986)
			(291 712 642)	**(272 617 580)**

Expenses paid to/(income received from) related parties

Centlec (SOC) Limited - Capital advance redemption			(6 554 416)	(6 554 416)
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Free basic electricity			39 673 257	29 734 070
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Fuel issued to MMM by Centlec (SOC) Ltd			799 095	174 136
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Grants paid - ISUPG			32 782 609	50 434 783
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Grants paid - USDG			22 052 174	21 739 130
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Municipal building electricity consumption			85 612 544	75 571 157
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Streetlight electricity consumption			132 401 928	117 449 370
			306 767 191	**288 548 230**

Receipts on behalf of related parties

Centlec (SOC) Limited - Bank receipts			2 033	176 802
Centlec (SOC) Limited - Telephone expenses			98 145	314 363
			100 178	**491 165**

Transfers made to/(received from) related parties

Mangaung Metro Municipality - Cash transfers			31 495 610	16 878 167

Refer to note 38 for further details for interest received from related parties.

Expenses paid to close family members of municipal officials

Relebeletse Trading (PTY) Ltd - Moopedi KS - Assistant Forensic Investigator			3 582 842	-
Setlhare Group (Pty) Ltd - Setlhare SS - Cashier			3 229 568	-
			6 812 410	**-**

Compensation to accounting officer and other key management (Centlec)				
Annual remuneration	10 733 235	9 259 304	-	-
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	1 178 732	996 600	-	-
Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	137 792	113 771	-	-
Acting allowance	165 935	244 954	-	-
Directors fee	773 853	1 138 301	-	-
	12 989 547	**11 752 930**	**-**	**-**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

66. Related parties (continued)

Key management information - Centlec (SOC) Limited

Class	Description	Number
Non-executive board members	Not regarded as key management of the economic entity	6
Executive board members	Not regarded as key management of the economic entity	2
Executive management	Not regarded as key management of the economic entity	6

Remuneration of management

Councillors/Mayoral committee members:

Refer to note 49 for details relating to remuneration of councillors.

Councillors have accounts with the entity for the provision of normal municipal services. These are not disclosed as related parties as it is done on terms and conditions which is no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and those terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by the reporting entity's legal mandate.

No further transactions took place between the entity and key management personnel or their close family members during the reporting period.

Refer to appendix A for councillor arrear consumer accounts.

Key management:

Refer to note 48 for details relating to the remuneration of executive management.

Key management have accounts with the entity for the provision of normal municipal services. These are not disclosed as related parties as it is done on terms and conditions which is no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and those terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by the reporting entity's legal mandate.

No further transactions took place between the entity and key management personnel or their close family members during the reporting period.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

66. Related parties (continued)

Compensation to directors and other key management

2025

Name	Annual remuneration	Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	Acting allowance	Directors fee	Total
Non-executive directors						
Mokitlane MC (Chairperson)	-	-	-	-	168 090	168 090
Mfanta MB (Deputy Chairperson)	-	-	-	-	110 887	110 887
Mohanoe G	-	-	-	-	68 022	68 022
Barlow DR	-	-	-	-	109 591	109 591
Baloyi NT	-	-	-	-	154 766	154 766
Mopeli MA	-	-	-	-	83 138	83 138
Markus ED	-	-	-	-	79 359	79 359
Key management						
Chief Executive Officer - Sekoboto MS	2 329 541	150 244	26 824	-	-	2 506 609
Chief Financial Officer - Williams ZSN	1 616 535	380 644	21 518	-	-	2 018 697
Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance - Mahao MD	1 667 050	19 900	19 138	-	-	1 706 088
Company Secretary - Tsitsi KC	1 667 050	24 500	19 184	-	-	1 710 734
Executive Manager: Retail - Motshwene B	1 670 180	375 400	22 015	-	-	2 067 595
Executive Manager: Wires - Mojaje LJ	1 523 050	164 644	18 855	-	-	1 706 549
Executive Manager: Human Resources (acting) - Molemela M	259 829	63 400	10 258	165 935	-	499 422
	10 733 235	**1 178 732**	**137 792**	**165 935**	**773 853**	**12 989 547**

Me. S.S.C. Tsoai resigned as Executive Manager: Human Resources during May 2024. Me. M. Molemela was appointed as acting Executive Manager: Human Resources during June 2024 until April 2025, whereafter she was permanently appointed as the Executive Manager: Human Resources from May 2025.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

66. Related parties (continued)

2024

Name	Annual remuneration	Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	Contributions to UIF, medical and pension funds	Acting allowance	Directors fee	Total
Non-executive directors						
Mokitlane MC (Chairperson)	-	-	-	-	268 746	268 746
Mfanta MB (Deputy Chairperson)	-	-	-	-	243 660	243 660
Mohanoe G	-	-	-	-	151 160	151 160
Barlow DR	-	-	-	-	170 055	170 055
Baloyi NT	-	-	-	-	164 857	164 857
Mopeli MA	-	-	-	-	139 823	139 823
Key management						
Chief Executive Officer - Sekoboto MS	2 479 770	144 000	28 260	-	-	2 652 030
Chief Financial Officer - Williams ZSN	666 328	156 000	9 533	-	-	831 861
Chief Financial Officer (Acting) - Lenka MJ	-	-	-	118 842	-	118 842
Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance - Mahao MD	694 607	6 000	7 949	-	-	708 556
Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance (prior) - Leteno NA	455 113	106 000	6 354	-	-	567 467
Company Secretary - Tsitsi KC	833 529	12 000	9 586	-	-	855 115
Executive Manager: Retail - Motshwene B	640 699	131 000	8 318	110 143	-	890 160
Executive Manager: Retail - Mokoena SS	423 113	138 000	6 290	-	-	567 403
Executive Manager: Wires - Mojaje LJ	1 636 309	158 400	19 921	-	-	1 814 630
Executive Manager: Human Resources (resigned) - Tsoai SSC	1 429 836	145 200	17 560	-	-	1 592 596
Executive Manager: Human Resources (acting) - Molemela M	-	-	-	15 969	-	15 969
	9 259 304	**996 600**	**113 771**	**244 954**	**1 138 301**	**11 752 930**

Mr. S.K. Zziwa was appointed as the acting Chief Financial Officer in July 2021 and acted until February 2023. Me. M.J. Lenka was appointed as the acting Chief Financial Officer in March 2023 and acted until January 2024. Me. Z.S.N. Williams was appointed as the new Chief financial Officer in February 2024.

Me. N.A. Leteno's employment contract came to an end during November 2023. During February 2024 Mr. M.D. Mahao was appointed as the new Executive Manager: Compliance and Performance.

Mr. T. Malgas resigned as the Company Secretary during June 2023. During January 2024, Mr K.C. Tsitsi was appointed as the new Company Secretary.

Me. B. Motshwene was appointed as the Acting Executive Manager: Retail in March 2023 until January 2024. From February 2024 Me. B. Motshwene was appointed as the new Executive Manager: Retail during February 2024.

Me. S.S.C. Tsoai resigned as Executive Manager: Human Resources during May 2024. Me. M. Molemela was appointed as acting Executive Manager: Human Resources during June 2024.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

67. Risk management

Financial risk management

The economic entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

This note presents information about the entity's exposure to each of the financial risks below and the entity's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the financial risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout the annual financial statements.

The Council has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the entity's risk management framework.

The economic entity's audit committee oversees the monitoring of compliance with the entity's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the entity. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by the entity's internal audit function.

The economic entity monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the entity through internal risk reports which analyses exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

The economic entity seeks to minimise the effects of these risks in accordance with the entity's policies approved by the Council. The policies provide written principles on interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of excess liquidity.

Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The entity does not enter into or trade in financial instruments for speculative purposes.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

67. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

The economic entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

The table below analyses the municipality's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The economic entity is exposed to a number of guarantees for housing loans to employees. Refer to note 65 for additional details.

Economic entity

At 30 June 2025	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Borrowings	96 269 377	54 304 749	-
Finance lease obligation	2 364 005	2 893 015	-
Payables from exchange transactions	3 430 937 136	-	-
Payables from non-exchange transactions	131 026 442	-	-
	3 660 596 960	**57 197 764**	**-**

At 30 June 2024	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Borrowings	156 246 602	150 576 463	-
Payables from exchange transactions	2 890 429 862	-	-
Payables from non-exchange transactions	162 419 023	-	-
	3 209 095 487	**150 576 463**	**-**

Controlling entity

At 30 June 2025	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Borrowings	96 269 377	54 304 749	-
Payables from exchange transactions	1 603 659 439	-	-
Payables from non-exchange transactions	131 026 442	-	-
	1 830 955 258	**54 304 749**	**-**

At 30 June 2024	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**
Borrowings	156 246 602	150 576 463	-
Payables from exchange transactions	1 761 532 932	-	-
Payables from non-exchange transactions	162 419 023	-	-
	2 080 198 557	**150 576 463**	**-**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

67. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors. The economic entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1 103 524 938	494 860 924	1 064 386 781	483 609 826
Centlec intercompany loan	-	-	1 106 629 079	822 297 757
Centlec receivables	-	-	570 375 536	844 799 741
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions	1 422 520 235	1 486 258 883	973 823 973	1 036 913 368
Investment in controlled entity	-	-	100	100
Non-current receivables - at amortised cost	2 379 551	14 664	8 968	14 664
Non-current receivables - at fair value	181 970	167 026	181 970	167 026
Other receivables from exchange transactions	271 238 386	234 675 838	48 282 858	39 240 847
	2 799 845 080	2 215 977 335	3 763 689 265	3 227 043 329

These balances represent the maximum exposure to credit risk.

There has been no change, since the previous financial year, to the economic entity's exposure to credit risks or the manner in which it manages and measures risks.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that the fair value of future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest rate changes.

The economic entity's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. Longer term borrowings are therefore usually at fixed rates.

At year end, the financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

- Call, notice and fixed deposits
- Development Bank of South Africa, Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and ABSA loans
- Finance lease obligations

The economic entity’s interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings and finance leases. Borrowings and finance leases issued at variable rates expose the entity to cash flow interest rate risk.

Borrowings and finance leases issued at fixed rates expose the entity to fair value interest rate risk. Economic entity policy is to maintain the majority of its borrowings and finance leases in fixed rate instruments. During 2025 and 2024 financial years, the entity’s borrowings and finance leases at variable rate were denominated in the Rand.

Foreign exchange risk

The economic entity does not enter into significant foreign currency transactions and has had very limited exposure to foreign currency risk.

The economic entity does not hedge foreign exchange fluctuations.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

67. Risk management (continued)

Price risk

The economic entity is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the economic entity and classified on the consolidated statement of financial position either as available-for-sale or at fair value through surplus or deficit. The economic entity is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Post-tax surplus for the year would increase/decrease as a result of gains or losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through surplus or deficit. Other components of equity would increase/decrease as a result of gains or losses on equity securities classified as available-for-sale.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

68. Going concern

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2025, the economic entity had an accumulated surplus of R12 419 885 659 (2024: R12 143 113 663) and that the economic entity's total assets exceed its total liabilities by R22 365 438 947 (2024: R17 220 333 124).

The economic entity had a surplus of R262 385 866 (2024: R85 131 842) for the year. The current liabilities exceed the current assets by R422 003 601 (2024: R627 596 102).

However, the following events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in this note indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the economic entity's ability to continue as a going concern:

The economic entity is under financial distress requiring the implementation of a mandatory financial recovery plan (FRP) during the year ended 30 June 2025. There is slow progress in dealing with financial difficulties, as only 58% of the Phase 1: Rescue Phase activities contained in the FRP were implemented since August 2023.

The outstanding amount owed for bulk water supplies is R642 048 753 (2024: R921 667 119) which was long overdue, and the economic entity incurred material water losses, refer to note 56 for further detail.

The outstanding amount owed for bulk electricity supplies is R1 598 269 023 (2024: R1 099 284 808) which was long overdue, and the economic entity incurred material electricity losses, refer to note 56 for further detail.

As disclosed in note 20, the economic entity is taking an average period of 165 days (2024: 153 days) to pay their creditors. This indicates that the economic entity is not adequately managing its working capital and effective internal controls are not in place to ensure prompt payments. In addition, the economic entity is experiencing cash flow problems, which may be indicative of or lead to possible financial viability difficulties.

The average number of days required for the municipality to receive payment from its consumers for bills/invoices issued to them for goods and/or services is 111 days (2024: 133 days). In addition to this, the municipality is expecting that 84% (2024: 81%) of their receivables will be uncollectable. The extensive period in collecting debt, coupled with the significant un-collectability rate, could indicate that municipality’s credit control policy is not effective or properly implemented, however collection is one of the main pillars of the Financial Recovery Plan.

This is further confirmed by the fact that only 2% (2024: 2%) of municipal expenditure was channelled to repairs and maintenance of critical service delivery infrastructure and the current overall spending on critical service delivery infrastructure amounts to 8% (2024: 7%) of total expenditure, leading growing service delivery backlogs. The costs incurred by the municipality in relation to refurbishment, rehabilitation and reconstruction of service delivery assets to ensure the sustainability of service delivery amounts to 55% (2024: 42%) of total capital expenditure. The municipality is steadily investing more in service delivery infrastructure to improve the condition of existing infrastructure, that will ensure the continued delivery of services.

The combination of slow recovery of payments for consumer bills/invoices and the period taken to pay creditors indicates that the economic entity is experiencing challenges in the collection of outstanding amounts due to it. This exposes it to cash flow risk and likely liquidity problems, which may lead to continued financial health difficulties, because a significant amount of potential cash is tied up in consumer debtors which in turn is required to pay creditors.

While the economic entity’s current liabilities exceed its current assets, the municipality will not be able to settle all its current and short-term obligations with cash and investments (i.e. liquid assets) as they fall due at any specific point. This is caused by the economic entity not adequately managing its operating activities and working capital, as the economic entity tends to over commit itself and not managing cash-flow in line with the approved budget.

Thus, there is a risk that that non-current assets will need to be liquidated to settle current liabilities or that additional government funding may be required. An unfavourable liquidity position may therefore be indicative of an inability to continue operating optimally.

Furthermore, there was a net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents per cash flow statement of R608 664 014 (2024: R(216 299 992).

There is a real risk that the economic entity and its service delivery requirements may be unsustainable, unless additional government funding is obtained.

The economic entity has received a credit rating of Ba1 – non-investment grade from Moody’s Rating Agency. This rating reflects the city's weak operating performance and fragile liquidity as well as a low likelihood that the Government of South Africa (Ba2 stable) would provide support if the city were to face acute liquidity stress. The credit profile is further supported by the municipality’s low debt levels compared to those of other rated Metropolitan Municipality’s in the country and its medium-sized economic base.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

68. Going concern (continued)

The following areas and key activities will be focused on within the next 6-12 months after year end to improve on the financial situation of the economic entity:

Funded Budget Status: Capital Budget – Ring-fencing and monitoring of unspent conditional grants. Monthly progress reports detailing the implementation of both the procurement plan and project implementation plans to be provided for monitoring purposes.

Revenue management – The economic entity is planning to implement revenue enhancement initiatives including robust billing, collection, and credit control procedures that must be adhered to. Furthermore, aggressive debt collection mechanisms will be implemented by taking legal action. Payment agreements will be entered into with all revenue owing government departments where the economic entity will be seeking Provincial Treasury intervention if necessary. The economic entity will also engage with debtors to agree on payment arrangements.

Indigent Management - Updating and cleansing of data on the system to provide correct details of customers. A review of the data captured on the system will be done by senior personnel to ensure accuracy and completeness with correction of accounts done on a monthly basis.

Supply Chain Management Compliance and Value for Money Procurement – The economic entity will embark on a process to interrogate all UIF&W expenditure with reasons therefore and which will be submitted to Council for their decision on what action should be taken based on management's recommendations. Appropriate legal action to be instituted and consequence management taken based on the outcomes of the investigations.

Cost Containment and Realistic Cash Flow Management – The economic entity will implement a system of expenditure control where no expenditure/ order is authorised unless it is provided for in the cash flow management system.

Revenue Raising Measures - To increase revenue, an audit will be conducted on all Municipal owned billboards and facilities that can generate revenue, implement by-laws and charge penalties where there is transgression and implement billing at the landfill sites once the weighbridges are operational.

Creditor Management – The Service Level Agreement with Bloem Water will be reviewed and the bulk supply tariffs will be renegotiated as well as renegotiating parts of amounts owed such as penalties relating to Eskom.

Financial Control Environment – Conduct a review on the audit action plan immediately after the issue of the audit report, provide practical action plan and track progress thereof.

Debt Restructuring – ESKOM: Apply for MFMA Circular No. 124 – Municipal Debt Relief through National Treasury.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

69. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	8 806 165 018	6 994 306 759	7 799 697 647	6 456 556 095
Add: Unauthorised expenditure - identified during the current year	1 355 234 916	1 811 858 259	1 125 802 477	1 343 141 552
Closing balance	**10 161 399 934**	**8 806 165 018**	**8 925 500 124**	**7 799 697 647**

Unauthorised expenditure per department

Current vote structure:

Unauthorised expenditure - OPEX				
Vote 1 - Office of the City Manager	12 924 290	-	12 924 290	-
Vote 2 - Office of the Executive Mayor	19 749 289	-	19 749 289	-
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	172 630 124	-	172 630 124	-
Vote 4 - Financial Services	34 596 819	-	34 596 819	-
Vote 5 - Community and Social Development	71 692 451	-	71 692 451	-
Vote 7 - Planning and Rural Development	2 622 363	-	2 622 363	-
Vote 8 - Roads and Transport	90 704 213	-	90 704 213	-
Vote 9 - Water and Sanitation	498 757 169	-	498 757 169	-
Vote 10 - Municipal General	146 031 885	-	146 031 885	-
Vote 11 - Public Safety and Security	22 894 829	-	22 894 829	-
Vote 12 - Centlec	229 432 439	-	-	-
Vote 15 - Other (Naledi and Soutpan)	53 199 045	-	53 199 045	-

Previous vote structure:

Unauthorised expenditure - OPEX				
Vote 1 - Office of the City Manager	-	1 952 763	-	1 952 763
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	-	210 289 212	-	210 289 212
Vote 4 - Finance	-	292 924 983	-	292 924 983
Vote 7 - Human Settlements	-	42 061 035	-	42 061 035
Vote 8 - Technical Services	-	629 991 074	-	629 991 074
Vote 10 - Miscellaneous	-	74 201 703	-	74 201 703
Vote 11 - Public Safety	-	53 819 725	-	53 819 725
Vote 12 - Centlec	-	468 716 707	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure - CAPEX				
Vote 3 - Corporate Services	-	37 898 758	-	37 898 758
Vote 4 - Finance	-	2 299	-	2 299
	1 355 234 916	**1 811 858 259**	**1 125 802 477**	**1 343 141 552**

The over expenditure incurred by municipal departments during the year is attributable to the following categories:

Non-cash	372 269 060	662 881 167	146 772 996	662 881 167
Cash	1 382 500 336	1 498 969 758	1 378 563 961	1 030 253 051
	1 754 769 396	**2 161 850 925**	**1 525 336 957**	**1 693 134 218**

The total overspend per line item as per the Statement of Financial Performance does not agree to the total overspend as per the departmental votes due to certain departmental votes not being overspent in total, but includes line items which is overspent per line item on the Statement of Financial Performance.

Analysed as follows: non-cash

Debt impairment	47 817 801	323 496 091	47 817 801	323 496 091
Depreciation and amortisation	285 332 968	282 524 139	66 951 606	282 524 139
Impairment loss	7 114 702	54 865 231	-	54 865 231
Inventory losses/write-downs	4 302 059	1 995 706	4 302 059	1 995 706
Loss on disposal of assets	27 701 530	-	27 701 530	-
	372 269 060	**662 881 167**	**146 772 996**	**662 881 167**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

69. Unauthorised expenditure (continued)

Analysed as follows: cash

Operational expenditure	-	-		
Bulk purchases	485 648 141	657 055 157	485 648 141	386 735 751
Contracted services	84 219 632	47 377 516	84 219 632	47 377 516
Employee related cost	183 713 163	86 158 555	183 713 163	40 180 910
Finance costs	293 523 110	414 884 265	293 523 110	262 464 609
General expenditure	280 922 888	189 720 379	276 986 513	189 720 379
Grants, transfers and subsidies	54 473 402	72 149 413	54 473 402	72 149 413
	-	-		
Capital expenditure	-	-		
Intangible assets	-	31 624 473	-	31 624 473
	1 382 500 336	**1 498 969 758**	**1 378 563 961**	**1 030 253 051**

Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings

No investigations were performed or disciplinary steps taken during the year.

Other information

Unauthorised expenditure figures disclosed above have been presented in this set of Annual Financial Statements are exclusive of VAT, for both the current and prior financial years.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

70. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	560 169 766	430 207 192	448 506 744	325 987 004
Add: Fruitless and wasteful - current year	67 236 418	124 990 291	27 643 504	117 547 457
Add: Previous year identified in current year	-	4 972 283	-	4 972 283
Less: Amount written off by service providers	(192 309 887)	-	(192 309 887)	-
Closing balance	**435 096 297**	**560 169 766**	**283 840 361**	**448 506 744**

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is presented inclusive of VAT

Expenditure identified in the current year include those listed below:

Class of expenditure	Details				
Interest (late payments)	Benetech	-	581 289	-	581 289
	Down Touch Investments	-	325 462	-	325 462
	Eskom	39 854 792	7 518 173	261 878	98 827
	FSPG: Police, Road and Transport	825 602	448 411	825 602	448 411
	Khanya Lesedi Trading	-	440 738	-	440 738
	Maine Management Consultants	-	1 243 201	-	1 243 201
	Molefi Thoabala	-	874 369	-	874 369
	Mthombeni & Associates Consulting	1 574 792	-	1 574 792	-
	Nkungama MG	201 742	-	201 742	-
	Phiriphiri Security Services	-	664 663	-	664 663
	Razzmatazz	-	1 152 288	-	1 152 288
	SALA Pension Fund	4 295 522	3 246 752	4 295 522	3 246 752
	Seqhobong Construction	277 373	-	277 373	-
	Telkom	-	23 488	-	-
	Vaal Central Water (Bloemwater)	5 253 456	103 152 811	5 253 456	103 152 811
	Vemisani Security Services	-	640 692	-	640 692
	Other payables and suppliers	704 112	1 174 724	704 112	1 174 724
Overpayments	To various suppliers	-	2 115 072	-	2 115 072
	Botshabelo West	1 815 492	-	1 815 492	-
	Mangaung employees	845 437	-	845 437	-
	Refurbishment of Maselspoort WTW - additional VO approved	2 225 817	-	2 225 817	-
Fines	Free State Traffic	-	850	-	850
Delays on capital projects	Refurbishment of Hamilton Water Pump Station	-	316 368	-	316 368
	Widening of Vereeniging Avenue Dual Carriage Way T1534B	-	6 043 223	-	6 043 223
Vandalism of capital projects	Development of Vista Park 3	9 362 281	-	9 362 281	-
		67 236 418	**129 962 574**	**27 643 504**	**122 519 740**

No investigations were performed during the year and no amounts were approved to be written off.

Vaal Central Water (Bloemwater) wrote-off R192,309,887 of interest accrued over the past few years in the current financial year. This write-off was due to negotiations between the municipality and Vaal Central Water (Bloemwater) and that the municipality complied with the approved repayment plan between the entities.

Figures in Rand	Economic entity 2025	Economic entity 2024	Controlling entity 2025	Controlling entity 2024

71. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	3 743 961 832	3 467 929 717	3 398 426 957	3 123 242 828
Add: Irregular expenditure - current	215 848 748	277 526 011	182 608 408	276 678 025
Add: Irregular expenditure - prior year	108 018 010	-	78 152 755	-
Less: Amount recovered - prior year	(1 543)	(1 493 896)	(1 543)	(1 493 896)
Closing balance	**4 067 827 047**	**3 743 961 832**	**3 659 186 577**	**3 398 426 957**

Incidents/cases identified in the current and prior year include those listed below:

Description	Disciplinary steps taken				
Expenditure items identified where supply chain processes were not followed	None	90 416 688	276 458 247	90 416 688	276 458 247
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Systems Act	The expenditure is currently being considered for investigation	33 240 340	847 986	-	-
Councillors whose remuneration was overpaid, contrary to the requirements of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers, Act 20 of 1998	Prior year reduced, current year still under investigation	567 757	219 778	567 757	219 778
Employees who worked overtime in excess of the maximum thresholds permitted by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act during the 2024/2025 financial year	None	71 448 901	-	71 448 901	-
Contract amount exceeded	None	6 491 095	-	6 491 095	-
Deviation from personal security gazette guidelines during the 2024/2025 financial year	None	13 683 967	-	13 683 967	-
Employees who worked overtime in excess of the maximum thresholds permitted by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act during the 2023/2024 financial year	None	67 995 110	-	67 995 110	-
Deviation from personal security gazette guidelines during the 2023/2024 financial year	None	10 157 645	-	10 157 645	-
Procurement in contravention with Supply Chain Management policy, Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Systems Act during the 2023/2024 financial year	The expenditure is currently being considered for investigation	29 865 255	-	-	-
		323 866 758	**277 526 011**	**260 761 163**	**276 678 025**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

71. Irregular expenditure (continued)

The amounts disclosed is inclusive of VAT.

Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings:

No investigations were performed or disciplinary steps taken during the year.

Amounts recovered:

Councillors were overpaid due to upper limit differences during the current and prior financial year by R567,757 (2024: R219,778).

As a result of the revised Government Gazette, no. 51407, the amount for the 2023/24 financial year was recalculated, resulting in reduced overpayments of R478,225. R1,543 of the R219,778 prior period overpayment has been recovered through the councillors backpay adjustments, the remaining amount relates to overpayments to terminated councillors and could not be recovered.

Other information:

The nature, cause and circumstances of the irregular identified are indicative of other similar irregular expenditure in the population. The irregular expenditure disclosed is not complete as management is still in the process of quantifying the full extent of irregular expenditure. Accordingly, the entire population will be investigated during the next financial year, to determine the full extent of irregular expenditure.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

72. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government (SALGA)				
Current year subscription / fee	19 894 406	18 592 903	19 894 406	18 592 903
Amount paid - current year	(19 894 406)	(18 592 903)	(19 894 406)	(18 592 903)
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Audit fees (Excluding VAT)				
Opening balance	262 602	837 857	174 270	593 437
Amount paid - current year	(33 073 763)	(31 739 619)	(25 805 035)	(25 112 852)
Amount paid - previous years	(262 602)	(807 499)	(174 270)	(563 079)
Current year fees	33 402 556	32 002 221	26 133 828	25 287 122
Credit note	(1 430)	-	-	-
Non-adjusting prior period error	-	(30 358)	-	(30 358)
	327 363	**262 602**	**328 793**	**174 270**
PAYE, UIF and SDL				
Opening balance	(16 914)	22 820 876	(13 148)	22 821 028
Amount paid - current year	(524 612 066)	(458 508 712)	(416 912 708)	(362 540 538)
Amount paid - previous years	-	(22 834 243)	-	(22 834 243)
Current year fees	524 535 920	458 490 895	416 912 991	362 526 335
Non-adjusting prior period error	-	13 215	-	13 215
Penalties and interest	50	1 055	50	1 055
Unallocated payments allocated	3 766	-	-	-
	(89 244)	**(16 914)**	**(12 815)**	**(13 148)**
Pension and Medical Aid Deductions				
Opening balance	14 228	37 131 135	-	37 135 285
Amount paid - previous years	(14 228)	(37 131 135)	-	(37 135 285)
Current year payroll deductions and council contributions	631 261 471	590 404 625	493 770 620	465 762 683
Amount paid - current year	(631 231 644)	(590 390 397)	(493 770 620)	(465 762 683)
	29 827	**14 228**	**-**	**-**
VAT				
VAT receivable	35 744 372	27 542 891	16 749 198	6 666 931

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note 8.

All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

Grants withheld

The following amounts were withheld by National Treasury due to the slow implementation of projects. The amounts were subsequently forfeited.

Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant	-	183 852	-	183 852
Finance Management Grant	-	120 208	-	120 208
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	43 529 819	115 228 772	43 529 819	115 228 772
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant	-	4 089 154	-	4 089 154
Public Transport Network Grant	91 908 038	145 453 626	91 908 038	145 453 626
Urban Settlement Development Grant	5 543 101	31 579 848	5 543 101	31 579 848
	140 980 958	**296 655 460**	**140 980 958**	**296 655 460**

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

73. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide for the procurement of goods and services by way of a competitive bidding process.

Paragraph 36 of the same gazette states that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances, provided that he records the reasons for any deviations and reports them to the next meeting of the accounting officer and includes a note to the consolidated annual financial statements.

For the current financial year there were instances where goods and services were procured and deviated from the normal Supply Chain Management Policy, as provided for in sections 15.8.3 and 16.3.1 of the Supply Chain Management Policy.

Class of deviation in amounts				
Emergency	873 100	-	873 100	-
Exceptional case	4 861 055	14 121 725	4 861 055	14 121 725
Other	623 881	3 047 750	-	-
Ratifying of SCM procedures	7 960 528	-	7 960 528	-
Sole supplier	21 442 040	10 629 517	6 070 215	5 442 086
Urgent	-	591 472	-	-
	35 760 604	**28 390 464**	**19 764 898**	**19 563 811**
Class of deviation in numbers				
Emergency	2	-	2	-
Exceptional cases	242	350	242	350
Other	31	10	-	-
Ratifying of SCM procedures	1	-	1	-
Sole supplier	25	24	9	13
Urgent	-	1	-	-
	301	**385**	**254**	**363**

In terms of Section 45 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations the municipal entity must disclose particulars of any award more than R 2 000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous 12 months.

For the period under review there were instances where the municipal entity made awards more than R 2 000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state as set out below:

Incident	**Rand value**
NB Mechanicals The spouse of one of the directors, Shaun Barnes, is employed as an assistant librarian at the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture.	15 340
Ice-cloud SA/Mosima SA The spouse of one of the directors, Victor Motatung, is employed as a medical officer at the department of health.	33 165 713
Bluestone Developers SA The spouse of one of the directors, Amanda Collison, is employed in the revenue department at Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	363 524
Da Vinci Institute for technology One of the shareholder companies, Business Venture Investments No. 428 PTY Ltd, of the service provider has a director, Edward Kieswetter, who is the Commissioner of SARS.	6 000
Xoltha Trading The spouse of one of the directors, Xoliswa Mbali, is employed in the engineering wires department of Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	1 194 999
Dela Casa Trading 701 The director of Dela Casa Trading 701, Thabo Mlandu, is the director in another company, NKGO Communications and Multi Services Primary Co-operative Limited, which in turn has another director, Masabata Maureen Moeng, who is employed as a Clerk in Centlec (SOC) Ltd.	214 804
	34 960 380

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

74. Subsequent events

The accounting officer is aware of the following matters and/or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year:

- Subsequent to the reporting date, the municipality received a Labour Court judgment relating to the implementation of a revised shift system for municipal employees. The Court found that the municipality had not fully met the consultation requirements when amending working hours and conditions and directed that previous working arrangements be reinstated. As a result, the implementation of the new shift system has been paused pending the finalisation of the municipality's appeal. The financial implications of this judgment are not yet reasonably measurable. The appeal process is currently under way, and the final outcome remains outstanding.
- On 31 July 2025, Council considered and resolved to write-off old debts from closed accounts, totalling R26,57 million across 5 299 accounts. Council further approved the write-off of interest raised on municipal debtor accounts as of 30 June 2025, amounting to R2,90 billion across 217 517 accounts.
- The council took a decision in the meeting held on 31 July 2025 to dissolve and terminate the term of office of Centlec (SOC) Ltd's existing board of directors. On 28 August 2025, me. M.J. Ntshudisane, was appointed as the interim chairperson of the board.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

75. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

The following are explanations for material variances of more than 10% between budget and actual amounts for the controlling entity and more than 5% between budget and actual amounts for the municipal entity. This is due to a larger budget allocation to the controlling entity than to the municipal entity.

Financial Performance:

75.1 Service charges:
The variance is attributed to customers consuming more than anticipated during the budget process and the increased demand in water consumption. This is somewhat offset with regards to electricity sales, where customers are converting to alternative energy sources due to the inconvenience of load shedding and escalating electricity tariffs.

75.2 Rental of facilities and equipment:
The variance is due to less rental revenue generated than anticipated due to current economic conditions and the high cost of living.

75.3 Other income from exchange transactions:
The variance is due to lower revenue collected for rendering services than anticipated and the separate disclosure of service concession arrangements which was budgeted as part of other income from exchange transactions. Additionally, streetlight consumption revenue is not originally being budgeted for under other income but rather under service charges due to mSCOA requirements.

75.4 Interest received from exchange transactions:
The variance is mainly due to increased consumer receivables from exchange transactions, especially on the debtors over 90 days due, increasing the interest charged on consumer receivables.

75.5 Dividends received:
Immaterial amount.

75.6 Income from agency services:
The main reason for the variance is due to the termination of the service level agreements between the municipal entity and the Southern Free State Local Municipalities resulting in no more agency services being charged to them.

75.7 Service concession arrangements:
The service concession arrangements were budgeted for as part of other income from exchange transactions but remained consistent year to year.

75.8 Commission received:
The variance is due to the increased commission received by the Fresh Produce Market.

75.9 Transport fees:
Less income from tickets sales of IPTN bus services were generated than anticipated.

75.10 Property rates:
The difference is due to a conservative budgeting approach to property rates and new developments and building alterations during the year.

75.11 Interest received from non-exchange transactions:
The variance is due to an increase in accounts receivable from non-exchange transactions, especially on the debtors over 90 days due, resulting in an increase in interest received from non-exchange transactions, which was not anticipated with the budget.

75.12 Fines, penalties and forfeits:
Council approved the write-off of the unallocated or unclaimed deposits of the suspense accounts older than three years. In addition, various sundry accounts were prescribed. These amounts were not budgeted for as they were not anticipated.

75.13 Government grants & subsidies:
The variance is due to funds surrendered to the Treasury and the decreased budget allocations from the Treasury, which was below the expected norm. Additionally, the amount for government grants and subsidies budgeted for includes VAT, while the actual amount recognised for grant revenue excludes VAT.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

75. Budget differences (continued)

75.14 Public contributions and donations:
Immaterial amount.

75.15 Municipal debt relief:
Municipal debt relief was received from Vaal Central Water and Eskom that was not anticipated or budgeted for due to contractual obligations to be met.

75.16 Employee related cost:
The variance is due to annual salary increases, overtime, and leave pay provisions, which were slightly more than anticipated, as well as a larger than initially expected increase of the actuary valuations for the long service award provision and the post employment medical aid obligations.

75.17 Remuneration of councillors:
The variance is due to the less-than-anticipated adjustment of the upper limits of councillors in terms of the SALGA resolution.

75.18 Depreciation and amortisation:
The variance is due to over-estimation of the depreciation and amortisation values, which are influenced by the condition assessment of individual assets at year-end and the revaluation of assets at the end of the prior financial year.

75.19 Finance cost:
The variance is due to an insufficient budget for finance charges on borrowings, trade payables and the employee benefit obligation.

75.20 Debt impairment:
The variance is due to the result of the high rate of uncollectibility of debtors and the unpredictable movement of the consumer debtors' accounts. Additionally, National Treasury requires the budget for debt impairment to be based on an actual collection rate percentage of the total budgeted sales, while the actual value is based on a GRAP compliant debt impairment accounting methodology which tests all consumer debtors individually for potential impairment.

75.21 Bulk purchases:
The variance is due to the high unexpected water losses incurred due to the ageing water infrastructure and the increase demand of water consumption by customers.

75.22 Contracted services:
The variance is attributable to increased costs of services linked to increased fuel prices and the current economic conditions and the implementation and operation of the IPTN bus services.

75.23 Grants, transfers and subsidies:
The variance is due to additional funding that was received to be transferred to Centlec (SOC) Ltd, which was not budgeted for.

75.24 General expenses:
The underspending is linked to the impact of cost containment efforts and enhanced operational efficiency.

75.25 Inventory losses/write-downs:
The conditions that give rise to losses are unpredictable when preparing the budget. The inventory valuation process at year end together with the unpredictable nature of stock adjustments is not taken into account during the budget preparation process.

75.26 Gain on biological assets:
The variance is due to revaluation adjustments and natural attrition of the living resources, which were not budgeted for.

75.27 Remeasurement of provision:
The variance is mainly due to the upward revaluation of the quarries and landfill sites which was not anticipated when the budget was prepared.

75.28 Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability:
The variance is mainly due to a separate budget not provided for employee benefits.

75.29 Fair value adjustments:
The variance is mainly due to an increase in the valuation of Investment Property, which was not anticipated when the budget was prepared.

75.30 Impairment loss/reversal of impairments:
The entity did not expect to lose any value in assets through impairment and thus did not budget for this type of expenditure, but it is also linked to the inventory valuation process at year end that is not taken into account during the budget preparation process. Other items include the impairment of Property, plant and equipment whose recoverable amounts are not readily available at the time of budget preparation thus are not taken into account.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

75. Budget differences (continued)

75.31 Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets and liabilities:
The large variance is mainly attributed to large volumes of vandalism experienced during the current financial year. These vandalised assets are usually damaged resulting in a lot of them having to be replaced. This in turn results in a larger than anticipated disposal of damaged assets. The proceeds on disposals are unpredictable at the time of preparing the budget. Asset disposals have decreased since the prior year.

75.32 Taxation:
Taxation is influenced by the actual movements in the timing differences that cannot be reliably predicted for budgeting purposes.

Financial Position:

75.33 Current assets:
The variance is less than 10% (but material), but the variance is due to more cash in the bank than anticipated in the budget, together with year end close procedures resulting in less payments being made at month end June 2025. A VAT receivable was also not provided for in the budget process.

Other receivables from exchange transactions - The unpredictable nature of the various line items that make up the total balance makes it impossible to estimate a reasonable and credible budget value for this item.

Regarding inventory, A large volume of high value items were received towards the end of the year resulting in a larger actual balance for inventory than initially budgeted for. Furthermore, the TID rollout required various stock items to be procured resulting in an increased stock volume and value.

Furthermore, the unpredictable nature of the various line items that make up other receivables from exchange transactions makes it impossible to estimate a reasonable and credible budget value for this item.

Finally, the final actual impact of the debt impairment could not have been reliably predicted at the time of preparing the budget thus the reason for the variance in consumer receivables from exchange transactions..

75.34 Non-current assets:
The variance is less than 10% (but material). The budget process is affected by unpredictability in the revaluation of investment property and other property, plant and equipment, landfill sites, and quarries, the timing of asset completion that affects the depreciation charge, and impairment losses.

There was also an underspending of capital grants, and a larger than anticipated taxable loss due to the asset revaluation resulting in a large temporary tax difference.

The increase in intangible assets are attributable to new software procured during the year as well as more licences being maintained and paid than originally budgeted for.

Finally, the variance in other financial assets is attributed to the fact that no budget was prepared for this item as it is a book entry for the arrangement debtors stretching over a period longer than 12 months.

75.35 Current liabilities:
The variance can be attributable to an increase in bulk water purchases, comprising the price per kilo-liter, the increase in quantity, and significant water losses. Additionally, the variance is aligned with the increased contracted services and general expenses and the current portion of provisions and employee benefits is unpredictable at the time of preparing the budget due to estimations.

Additionally, the increase in debt owed to ESKOM was higer than originally budgeted for, and the VAT payable could not be budgeted for due to the nature of the item.

Finally, the variance in consumer deposits is due to consumer deposits being higher than anticipated following the completion of a number of public connections projects. The lower budgeted value was in anticipation of a decrease in deposits due to prepaid meter conversions and customers seeking alternative power solutions.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

75. Budget differences (continued)

75.36 Non-current liabilities:
The variance is due to the budget differences on Freshco and land availability service concessions. Provisions and defined employee benefit liabilities are unpredictable during budget preparation due to the estimations involved.

Additionally, the main reason for the variance in the finance lease obligation is due to entering into new lease agreements in the course of the current financial year.

Finally, the deferred tax final figure is influenced by the actual movements in the timing differences that cannot be reliably predicted.

75.37 Reserves:
The variance is due to the impact of over- and underperformance on revenue and expenditure items, as indicated above under financial performance and financial position. The variance in the revaluation reserve is mainly attributed to the revaluation of infrastructure assets resulting in a large increase in the asset value from the prior year. The adjusted budget did not fully accommodate this increase.

75.38 Cash flow:
The variance is due to the impact of the over and under performance on revenue and expenditure items as indicated above under financial performance and financial position.

76. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment

For the following classes of property, plant and equipment the remaining useful lives were reassessed and revised in terms of GRAP 17. Where the existing remaining useful life did not comply with these parameters, it has been revised to align with the applicable useful life range, or a minimum of three years.

Condition assessments were also performed on the community assets and electricity infrastructure, therefore also a change in estimate effect.

It is impractical to estimate the effect on future periods as the remaining useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

The effect of the change has resulted in a change in depreciation as follows:

	Depreciation before change in estimate	Change in depreciation	Depreciation after change in estimate
Community - Landfill sites and quarries	19 395 680	(164 203)	19 231 478
Community - Other	29 483 956	(292 120)	29 191 835
Fleet	42 759 894	(6 895 948)	35 863 946
Infrastructure - Electricity network	234 288 010	61 450 075	295 738 085
Infrastructure - Roads and roads related	248 968 290	43 387 465	292 355 755
Infrastructure - Sanitation network	120 369 682	(23 115 260)	97 254 423
Infrastructure - Water network	72 085 873	(3 439 683)	68 646 190
Intangible assets	17 020 019	(605 985)	16 414 034
Other property, plant and equipment	13 068 403	(2 382 987)	10 685 417
	797 439 807	**67 941 354**	**865 381 163**

Controlling entity

Property, plant and equipment

For the following classes of property, plant and equipment the remaining useful lives were adjusted to a minimum remaining useful life of 3 years.

Condition assessments were also performed on the community assets therefore also a change in estimate effect.

It is impractical to estimate the effect on future periods as the remaining useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

76. Change in estimate (continued)

Municipal entity

Property, plant and equipment

New information at the beginning of the financial year indicating that certain items of Property, Plant and Equipment were nearing the end of their originally estimated useful lives, although they remained in use and in working condition. Based on this information, the municipal entity reassessed and revised the remaining useful lives of the affected assets in terms of GRAP 17.

Furthermore, the revised useful lives were assessed against the approved condition-based parameters. Where the existing remaining useful life did not comply with these parameters, it was revised to align with the applicable useful life range.

This revision represents a change in accounting estimate in accordance with GRAP 3 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and has been applied prospectively from the date the new information became available.

Depreciation expense before remaining useful lives review
Future decrease impact on depreciation due to review

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

77. Prior-year adjustments

Presented below are those items contained in the statement of financial position and statement of financial performance that have been affected by prior-year adjustments:

Statement of Financial Position

	Audited 2024	Prior year adjustments	Re-classification	Restated 2024
Assets				
Current assets				
Inventory	647 296 479	(1)	-	647 296 478
Other receivables from exchange transactions	311 098 070	(54 781 599)	-	256 316 471
VAT receivable	176 699 187	11 126 427	(160 282 723)	27 542 891
VAT input tax accrual and provision for VAT impairment	-	(91 793 577)	487 845 661	396 052 084
Total current assets	1 135 093 736	(135 448 750)	327 562 938	1 327 207 924
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	17 532 262 587	295 649 253	-	17 827 911 840
Intangible assets	185 808 198	323 094	-	186 131 292
Heritage assets	258 244 752	3 496 200	-	261 740 952
Total non-current assets	17 976 315 537	299 468 547	-	18 275 784 084
Total Assets	19 111 409 273	164 019 797	327 562 938	19 602 992 008
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Payables from exchange transactions	2 855 936 349	34 493 513	-	2 890 429 862
Payables from non-exchange transactions	172 979 509	(10 560 486)	-	162 419 023
Consumer deposits	192 400 788	4 728	-	192 405 516
VAT payable	252 383 356	-	(252 383 356)	-
VAT output tax accrual	-	-	579 946 294	579 946 294
Total current liabilities	3 473 700 002	23 937 755	327 562 938	3 825 200 695
Total Liabilities	3 473 700 002	23 937 755	327 562 938	3 825 200 695
Net Assets				
Reserves				
Revaluation reserve	4 992 197 745	(727 166)	-	4 991 470 579
Accumulated surplus	12 002 304 257	140 809 209	-	12 143 113 466
Total Net Assets	16 994 502 002	140 082 043	-	17 134 584 045

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

77. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Statement of Financial Performance

	Audited 2024	Prior year adjustments	Re-classification	Restated 2024
Revenue				
Revenue from exchange transactions				
Other income from exchange transactions	50 463 122	849 681	-	51 312 803
Total revenue from exchange transactions	50 463 122	849 681		51 312 803
Revenue from non-exchange transactions				
Transfer revenue				
Living resources	630 600	-	(630 600)	-
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	630 600	-	(630 600)	-
Expenditure				
Depreciation and amortisation	809 286 733	9 259 921	-	818 546 654
Finance cost	330 589 496	1 047 121	-	331 636 617
Contracted services	718 935 204	61 363 562	-	780 298 766
General expenses	466 818 857	2 174 738	-	468 993 595
Total expenditure	2 325 630 290	73 845 342	-	2 399 475 632
Operating surplus				
Gain on biological assets	-	-	630 600	630 600
Fair value adjustments	3 264 841	549 976	-	3 814 817
Surplus for the year	-	(72 445 685)	-	-

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

77. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

77.1 Accruals

Contracted services	5 469 698
VAT receivable	2 827 380
Payables from exchange transactions	(23 184 314)
General expenses	2 500 923
Property, plant and equipment	10 885 656
Accumulated surplus	1 500 657
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, expenditure items that should have been accrued for or reversed in the prior year were identified, as were accruals with incorrect amounts. The errors were subsequently corrected, and the adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.2 Consumer deposits

Consumer deposits	(4 728)
Accumulated surplus	4 728
	-

Controliing entity: An error was identified between the billing integration reports and the general ledger. A reconciliation was performed and the errors were subsequently corrected. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.3 Debtors collection commission

Contracted services	53 856 825
Other receivables from exchange transactions	(53 856 825)
	-

Controliing entity: This adjustment was to correctly account for the commission on debt collection services performed. The adjustment was made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.4 Expenditure capitalised which should have been expensed

Depreciation and amortisation	(14 553)
Property, plant and equipment	(337 948)
Accumulated surplus	352 501
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, certain expenditure items were identified which were incorrectly capitalised in the prior year. The population was revisited to determine the full extent. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.5 Fleet written off

Depreciation and amortisation	(96 701)
Property, plant and equipment	(1 696 393)
Accumulated surplus	1 793 094
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, certain fleet was identified that had to be written-off. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

77. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

77.6 Intangible assets

Depreciation and amortisation	(93 028)
Intangible assets	(818 164)
Accumulated surplus	911 192
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, certain items of intangible assets in the intangible asset register could not be verified and were subsequently corrected. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.7 Legal cases

Contracted services	1 438 518
Other receivables from exchange transactions	(924 774)
VAT receivable	373 595
Payables from exchange transactions	(14 350 958)
Finance cost	1 047 121
Accumulated surplus	12 416 498
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, certain expenditure items relating to legal cases were paid, however the amounts paid relate to prior year legal costs and their respective splits. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.8 Rollup of votes (Centlec intercompany telephone expense)

Centlec intercompany loan	348 272
Telephone and fax	(348 272)
	-

Controliing entity: At the end of the prior year audit, certain adjustments were not effected in the prior year general ledger, before the system closure. This adjustment aims to correct the rollup of the votes on the Solar system.

77.9 Staff recoveries

Payables from exchange transactions	2 711 900
Sundry income	(849 681)
Accumulated surplus	(1 862 219)
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it has been identified that certain staff recoveries have been incorrectly accounted for, and has subsequently been correctly reallocated. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.10 Unallocated deposits

Payables from non-exchange transactions	10 560 486
Accumulated surplus	(10 560 486)
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, certain deposits which previously were unallocated have been substantiated and properly accounted for. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

77. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

77.11 Unbundling of Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation and amortisation	4 192
Property, plant and equipment	545 783
Fair value adjustments	(549 975)
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, certain assets were unbundled. The population was revised to determine the full extent. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.12 VAT apportionment

Contracted services	598 522
Inventory	(2)
VAT receivable	7 925 452
Depreciation and amortisation	12 697
General expenses	1 042 011
Property, plant and equipment	573 870
Accumulated surplus	(10 152 550)
	-

Controliing entity: The VAT apportionment was revisited and, due to the change in the apportionment percentage, certain expenditure items were subsequently corrected. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.13 Work in progress correction

Property, plant and equipment	(168 969)
Payables from exchange transactions	168 969
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it was identified that a payment certificate's retention amount should have been adjusted for in the prior year, and should not have remained in work in progress. The adjustment was made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.14 Intangible assets

Intangible assets	1 141 258
General expenses	(1 207 304)
Depreciation and amortisation	66 046
	-

Economic entity: During the period under review it was identified that there was license fees relating to the 2023/24 financial year which was incorrectly expensed instead of being capitalised as Intangible assets. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2023/24 financial year have been restated.

77.15 Uncapitalised infrastructure assets

Property, plant and equipment	342 356 076
Depreciation and amortisation	9 381 269
Accumulated surplus	(351 737 345)
	-

Economic entity: During the period under review it was identified during the infrastructure revaluation process that there were certain assets incorrectly included in the fixed asset register which fell outside the boundaries of the municipal entity's service area. Furthermore, it was found that there were other infrastructure related assets not capitalized and not included on the fixed asset register relating to the comparative and prior financial years. A correction was made and the comparative statements for the 2023/24 and prior financial years have been restated.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

77. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

77.16 Gain on biological assets

Living resources	(630 600)
Gain on biological assets	630 600
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it was identified that gains on living resources should have been disclosed under gain on biological assets rather than transfer revenue on the statement of financial position. The reclassification was made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.17 Hillside View WIP

Property, plant and equipment	(53 681 824)
Accumulated surplus	53 681 824
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it was identified that the provision raised for the development of Hillside View should have been reversed. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.18 Heritage assets

Property, plant and equipment	(2 827 000)
Heritage assets	3 496 200
Revaluation reserve	727 166
Accumulated surplus	(1 396 366)
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it was identified that certain cemetaries have been accounted for as land, but should be classified as heritage assets. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.19 VAT take on balances

VAT input tax accrual and provision for VAT impairment	(91 793 577)
Accumulated surplus	91 793 577
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it was identified that certain balances relating to VAT could not be substantiated, as it relates to take on balances when moving from the old system to Solar in the 2017/2018 financial year. The adjustments were made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.20 VAT classification

VAT input tax accrual and provision for VAT impairment	487 845 661
VAT receivable	(160 282 723)
VAT output tax accrual	(579 946 294)
VAT payable	252 383 356
	-

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it was identified that VAT was incorrectly classified in accordance with GRAP. The reclassification was made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

77.21 Government grants

Government grants and subsidies	36 045 997
Government grants and subsidies	(36 045 997)
	-

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

77. Prior-year adjustments (continued)

Controliing entity: During the year under review, it was identified that the Public Transport Network Grant was incorrectly disclosed between operational and capital. The reclassification was made retrospectively to the prior year figures.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

78. Segment information

General information

Identification of segments

The municipality considers internal sources of information in identifying reportable segments. These include the IDP, SDBIP, Budget and monthly and quarterly reporting.

For management purposes, the municipality is organised and operates in eight key functional segments (or business units) as well as governance and administration units. To this end, management monitors the operating results of these segments for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocations and assessment of performance. Segments were aggregated for reporting purposes.

Revenue and expenditure relate to segments are allocated at a transactional level.

Aggregated segments

The municipality operates throughout the Free State Province. Segments were aggregated on the basis of services delivered as management considered that the economic characteristics of the segments throughout the Free State were sufficiently similar to warrant aggregation.

The grouping of these segments is consistent with the functional classification of government activities which considers the nature of the services, the beneficiaries of such services and the fees charged for the services rendered (if any):

Types of goods and/or services by segment

T**he eight key functional segments comprise of:**

Electricity

The principal activity of the municipal entity, Centlec (SOC) Ltd, is the distribution of electricity to industries, businesses and households mainly in the Mangaung and Southern Free state area.

Finance

Finance department is charged with the responsibility of budget and treasury. It is also responsible for the financial wellness of the city including generating revenue and billing, maintaining financial records, financial reporting and encourages responsible spending in terms of relevant legislations. It incorporates organisational billing process and generates tax revenue such as property rates and other tax.

Water Services

Municipality provides water as one of the basic services to the community. This is one of main revenue stream of the municipality billed on a monthly basis in some cases when used. There is availability charge and additionally billing based on usage (pre-paid water or conventional meters billed monthly).

Waste Water and Sanitation Services

Municipality provides sewer systems for residents, businesses and government as one of the basic services. This is one of main revenue stream of the municipality billed on a monthly basis in on the bases of property value.

Human Settlements and Rural Development

The directorate is charged with the responsibility of developing and providing housing and dwellings for the residents of the city. Funding is generated mainly through grants and internally generated revenue.

Road and Infrastructure

The department is charged with developing and maintaining strategic infrastructure that mainly provides service delivery (e.g. Roads, Water, Sewer, Refuse, etc.). Revenue is mainly generated through Grants.

	Economic entity		Controlling entity	
Figures in Rand	2025	2024	2025	2024

78. Segment information (continued)

Community Services and Public Safety

The department is charged with the responsibility of improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential. Social development means investing in people (e.g. maintaining of parks, Zoo and museums, interactions, wellness and health).

Public Safety is charged with the responsibility of keeping order in the city and ensuring compliance with relevant legislation (e.g. Criminal Procedures act). Public Safety includes traffic department and law enforcement. Social and Public Safety includes the Mangaung Metro Unit.

Refuse Removal Services

Municipality provides Refuse collections as one of the basic services to the community. This is one of main revenue stream of the municipality billed on a monthly basis in some cases when provided. Refuse removal is billed based on the nature of collections, business, government, complex or residential.

Public Transport (IPTN)

Public transport network, is a transport management system developed by the municipality to assist the city in improving the means of transport and the traffic flow within the municipality.

Other units:

The following non-economic units (i.e. indirectly responsible for service delivery) are aggregated and included in the segment report for purpose of disclosing the reconciliation of the information in the segment report to the financial statements.

Governance and Administration

Support and administration are obtained from corporate services, office of the City Manager, Political offices, economical and rural development, Town planning and similar functions. Ensuring that structures and governance processes are in place and aligned to achieve the strategic objectives of the municipality in line with the relevant legislations. It also ensures that citizens are given sufficient information, opportunity and encouragement to participate in and influence the affairs of the municipality.

78. Segment information (continued)

Segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

Controlling entity - 2025

	Finance	Water Services	Waste Water and Sanitation Services	Human Settlements and Rural Development	Road and Infrastructure	Community Services and Public Safety	Refuse Removal Services	Public Transport (IPTN)	Electricity (Centlec)	Total
Revenue										
Revenue from exchange transactions	8 478 106	1 518 801 599	530 055 676	50 376 253	15 837 467	12 059 307	190 519 856	14 138 795	3 438 803 262	5 779 070 321
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	3 584 484 303	378 998 228	166 181 492	-	-	339 610 655	-	-	142 412 897	4 611 687 575
Interest revenue	311 184 465	423 267 592	116 901 151	-	-	-	53 213 557	-	44 876 947	949 443 712
Total segment revenue	**3 904 146 874**	**2 321 067 419**	**813 138 319**	**50 376 253**	**15 837 467**	**351 669 962**	**243 733 413**	**14 138 795**	**3 626 093 106**	**11 340 201 608**
Entity's revenue										**11 340 201 608**
Expenditure										
Employee related costs	240 574 806	151 164 550	133 588 858	95 451 217	133 786 818	703 664 079	12 821 076	15 389 400	561 407 990	2 047 848 794
Depreciation and amortisation	11 734 782	84 621 970	97 312 739	-	331 273 566	47 649 433	-	-	311 881 362	884 473 852
Finance costs	108 493 870	-	22 278 073	-	-	-	-	-	58 228 792	189 000 735
Debt impairment	442 817 734	1 252 889 078	246 011 778	32 878 698	-	7 580 075	102 927 265	-	103 138 123	2 188 242 751
General expenditure	95 584 103	6 696 382	559 967	20 413 471	49 096 102	24 112 908	(1 277 083)	872 431	244 181 703	440 239 984
Bulk purchases	-	987 832 264	-	-	-	5 515 877	-	-	2 750 467 986	3 743 816 127
Contracted services	80 760 979	99 576 351	128 199 694	11 057 226	37 402 134	165 027 654	-	64 053 490	149 490 319	735 567 847
Gains and losses	10 938 593	31 752 972	26 098 989	(13 533 379)	251 044	16 837 821	3 390 687	-	32 849 193	108 585 920
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(161 770 714)	(161 770 714)
Total segment expenditure	**990 904 867**	**2 614 533 567**	**654 050 098**	**146 267 233**	**551 809 664**	**970 387 847**	**117 861 945**	**80 315 321**	**4 049 874 754**	**10 176 005 296**
Total segmental surplus/(deficit)	**2 913 242 007**	**(293 466 148)**	**159 088 221**	**(95 890 980)**	**(535 972 197)**	**(618 717 885)**	**125 871 468**	**(66 176 526)**	**(423 781 648)**	**1 164 196 312**
Add: Governance and administration										(901 810 446)
Entity's surplus (deficit) for the period										**262 385 866**

78. Segment information (continued)

Controlling entity - 2024

	Finance	Water Services	Waste Water and Sanitation Services	Human Settlements and Rural Development	Road and Infrastructure	Community Services and Public Safety	Refuse Removal Services	Public Transport (IPTN)	Electricity (Centlec)	Total
Revenue										
Revenue from exchange transactions	8 491 109	1 267 373 127	475 633 599	49 257 153	15 837 467	9 841 688	182 417 091	-	3 120 941 968	5 129 793 202
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	2 915 914 788	354 352 180	154 794 246	-	-	307 715 492	-	-	3 739 235	3 736 515 941
Interest revenue	258 459 650	375 479 382	102 444 308	-	-	-	47 793 605	-	41 458 311	825 635 256
Total segment revenue	**3 182 865 547**	**1 997 204 689**	**732 872 153**	**49 257 153**	**15 837 467**	**317 557 180**	**230 210 696**	**-**	**3 166 139 514**	**9 691 944 399**
Entity's revenue										**9 691 944 399**
Expenditure										
Employee related costs	224 627 250	144 384 393	123 156 520	94 025 320	132 507 359	653 583 041	9 472 953	15 761 309	511 031 453	1 908 549 598
Depreciation and amortisation	10 103 354	85 981 229	119 980 592	-	279 288 780	43 253 170	(29 719)	-	238 761 020	777 338 426
Finance costs	113 391 521	-	35 693 363	-	-	-	-	-	23 064 478	172 149 362
Debt impairment	324 637 931	826 411 965	34 727 032	37 602 766	-	7 619 996	295 944 898	-	68 360 237	1 595 304 825
General expenditure	95 492 662	1 408 693	3 742 070	12 386 053	53 581 475	27 732 370	(1 267 435)	237 599	205 532 050	398 845 537
Bulk purchases	-	910 222 228	-	-	-	4 371 524	-	-	2 470 251 136	3 384 844 888
Contracted services	74 193 552	49 372 195	117 675 983	22 353 450	56 246 196	222 874 543	-	22 049 154	133 093 362	697 858 435
Gains and losses	1 850 146	14 169 662	-	(3 241 585)	9 569 623	49 071 634	-	-	967 686	72 387 166
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(141 611 052)	(141 611 052)
Total segment expenditure	**844 296 416**	**2 031 950 365**	**434 975 560**	**163 126 004**	**531 193 433**	**1 008 506 278**	**304 120 697**	**38 048 062**	**3 509 450 370**	**8 865 667 185**
Total segmental surplus/(deficit)	**2 338 569 131**	**(34 745 676)**	**297 896 593**	**(113 868 851)**	**(515 355 966)**	**(690 949 098)**	**(73 910 001)**	**(38 048 062)**	**(343 310 856)**	**826 277 214**
Add: Governance and administration										(741 145 372)
Entity's surplus (deficit) for the period										**85 131 842**

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality

Appendix A to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts (over 90 days)

Surname & Initials	July 24	August 24	September 24	October 24	November 24	December 24	January 25	February 25	March 25	April 25	May 25	June 25
Banyane Z N	42 689	42 978	43 293	43 668	44 071	44 475	44 875	45 275	45 671	46 067	46 459	46 852
Bothma AF	-	-	7 017	6 923	3 815	4 467	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bouwer CL	15 184	14 594	13 985	12 112	10 238	8 365	6 492	4 619	2 745	872	-	-
De Bruin J M	123 875	126 258	128 639	131 137	133 632	136 142	138 465	140 791	143 121	145 452	147 776	150 155
De-huis D J	8 501	8 786	9 075	9 386	9 701	10 017	10 335	10 655	10 575	10 997	10 420	10 846
Denner JH	2 612	2 629	2 646	2 662	2 678	2 694	2 711	2 726	2 742	2 758	2 773	2 789
Dintlhwane M A	25 287	25 763	26 241	26 727	27 215	27 706	28 196	28 688	29 180	29 674	30 166	30 661
Hashatsi R	75 327	76 214	77 148	78 143	79 156	80 133	81 120	82 111	83 084	84 063	85 008	85 986
Jonas-Malephane V E	5 767	5 139	6 008	6 923	6 597	6 271	5 945	5 619	5 284	5 275	4 633	4 605
Klaasen R S	32	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	34	34	34	34
Kotze P M	1 280	-	-	1 417	1 813	1 213	1 617	2 014	1 415	1 310	1 708	1 101
Kruger C L	412 650	422 159	431 999	436 109	445 932	455 866	465 731	475 654	480 716	490 086	491 019	501 291
Lekgetho L W	75 979	77 357	78 782	80 225	81 676	83 150	84 620	86 085	87 519	89 015	90 494	91 967
Lekhwele M J	9 561	9 722	9 884	10 092	10 273	10 456	7 172	7 272	7 318	7 360	7 456	7 510
Letawana M M	84 621	75 438	76 165	60 528	47 692	37 223	28 508	25 077	18 977	17 413	10 551	10 551
Mabena M J	-	32 481	30 768	30 893	33 083	33 083	33 457	33 871	29 853	31 943	-	-
Makau PE	102 785	102 611	101 967	101 752	101 529	101 270	100 026	98 794	97 560	97 835	95 654	95 654
Maliela M E	97 870	80 552	81 715	82 916	98 516	95 304	93 082	89 305	85 528	85 528	78 001	78 001
Mathe L J	403 972	407 352	410 182	413 086	412 704	412 793	413 231	413 348	409 937	409 937	403 319	403 319
Matobole M A	90 518	93 149	95 785	90 089	92 875	95 682	97 427	99 129	101 044	103 854	106 660	109 535
Matsephe D E	9 357	9 599	9 837	10 091	10 343	10 597	10 680	10 765	10 680	10 680	9 505	9 505
Matsoso MF	9 187	9 253	11 077	11 317	10 959	11 213	11 339	11 411	11 477	11 585	11 719	11 674
Menyatso T V	-	-	-	2 374	2 440	2 505	2 577	2 643	2 715	2 780	-	-
Mohatle M S	119 382	121 850	124 335	126 930	129 540	132 168	134 791	137 432	140 067	142 719	145 365	148 027
Mohibidu P M	68 217	67 489	66 775	67 114	67 535	69 061	70 258	69 758	69 258	69 258	68 258	68 258
Mohono T A	12 446	13 319	13 457	13 537	13 672	13 807	14 040	14 269	14 502	14 732	14 961	15 205
Mohulatsi M M	9 102	9 767	10 424	37 535	38 238	38 942	40 105	41 250	32 188	33 332	-	-
Mokgothu T K W	58 871	60 062	61 254	62 508	63 762	65 025	66 292	67 560	68 832	70 105	71 376	72 674
Mokoena J I	42 258	41 596	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527	40 527
Mongale M W	42 058	40 162	42 117	42 774	44 327	45 101	45 499	46 174	46 847	47 744	48 429	49 133
Moreeng K C	3 145	3 157	3 170	3 182	3 195	3 207	3 219	3 231	3 243	3 255	3 267	3 279
Mosala M T	119 137	120 831	122 062	123 333	124 610	125 892	127 163	128 439	128 804	130 174	129 532	130 896
Mothupi M L	7 651	7 818	7 811	7 888	7 966	7 988	8 092	8 182	8 257	8 333	8 380	8 456
Nhlapo N A	5 867	6 379	6 882	6 007	5 131	4 256	3 381	2 505	1 630	1 630	-	-
Nikelo V E	6 952	7 017	7 055	7 121	7 173	7 240	7 292	5 816	4 382	4 447	1 642	1 612
Njiva-Lebajoa M	55 515	56 763	57 921	59 122	60 331	61 549	62 617	63 593	63 768	64 852	64 182	65 519
Nthatisi G M S	312 396	222 151	217 622	215 132	209 274	203 681	198 049	195 560	186 903	186 903	173 721	173 721
Nyaphudi L J	192 012	195 365	195 895	195 681	199 665	174 494	171 874	171 309	163 014	163 014	158 461	154 774
Pretoruis S	21 405	19 167	16 954	14 847	12 717	15 378	13 988	13 988	13 988	15 658	13 988	13 988
Ramatlama M J	44 900	46 144	46 667	47 606	48 541	50 038	51 459	52 423	52 246	54 256	53 223	53 963
Rammile T K	-	-	-	12 452	12 579	12 797	12 938	13 081	13 222	13 364	13 505	13 647
Ramolelle M S	3 758	4 564	4 475	6 162	6 945	7 456	8 061	8 843	6 496	7 279	-	-
Sefaki S	6 236	6 384	6 433	6 488	6 494	6 500	6 492	6 484	6 125	6 266	5 405	1 492
Sehloho S C	19 235	22 360	25 597	26 455	26 046	26 486	26 717	27 044	27 284	27 573	26 858	27 144

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality

Appendix A to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts (over 90 days) (continued)

Surname & Initials	July 24	August 24	September 24	October 24	November 24	December 24	January 25	February 25	March 25	April 25	May 25	June 25
Setlai T L	-	-	-	-	-	-	848	-	-	-	-	-
Shale N R	39 794	40 454	41 118	41 537	42 230	42 926	43 606	44 603	45 602	46 603	47 604	48 624
Soqaga V S	3 856	3 505	3 153	2 802	2 451	2 099	1 748	408	408	408	408	408
Supi M H	143 386	145 080	146 782	148 525	150 277	152 036	153 785	155 542	157 289	159 042	160 785	162 535
Swartz SM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229 810	232 156	234 720	237 170
Tshwane K D	4 629	4 667	4 690	4 729	4 754	4 820	4 858	4 924	4 962	4 974	5 081	5 119
Tsoleli SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 650	5 052	14 604
Tukula T D	58 086	318 544	319 435	320 361	321 292	322 228	323 161	324 099	325 033	325 972	67 335	68 275
Van Der Ross KE	8 487	9 533	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viviers BJ	434	1 372	2 666	1 036	3 419	3 946	3 549	5 325	4 324	3 455	3 031	3 478
Total	**3 006 267**	**3 217 566**	**3 247 521**	**3 289 997**	**3 319 662**	**3 310 305**	**3 312 050**	**3 328 257**	**3 526 187**	**3 567 199**	**3 198 452**	**3 234 563**

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality

Appendix A to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts (over 90 days)

Surname & Initials	July 23	August 23	September 23	October 23	November 23	December 23	January 24	February 24	March 24	April 24	May 24	June 24
Bouwer CL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 807	18 037	19 277	17 525	15 784
De Kock V B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 749	-
Denner JH	2 412	2 429	2 446	2 462	2 479	2 496	2 512	2 529	2 546	2 562	2 579	2 596
Jonas-Malephane V E	1 929	3 007	4 095	5 252	5 293	4 218	4 961	5 036	5 111	5 175	4 872	4 569
Kruger C L	160 332	162 691	165 107	167 603	170 118	172 645	163 367	160 374	157 101	154 947	151 479	153 988
Letawana M M	51 728	57 342	58 678	64 682	70 767	82 835	86 994	93 368	99 216	106 986	97 184	87 852
Makau PE	106 475	105 925	105 413	105 953	105 524	104 124	104 389	104 047	103 744	103 456	103 207	102 987
Maliela M E	82 584	83 769	84 981	86 238	87 502	88 773	90 051	91 336	92 628	93 928	95 235	96 549
Matsoetlane M J	1 981	2 044	2 101	2 165	2 226	3 138	514	1 226	1 949	8 836	8 539	7 227
Matsoso MF	9 217	9 359	9 499	9 645	9 790	9 936	10 059	10 184	9 116	9 241	8 888	9 124
Mohatle M S	91 173	93 348	95 568	97 879	100 205	102 546	104 903	107 277	109 666	112 071	114 492	116 929
Mohibidu P M	49 881	51 483	53 114	54 824	56 546	58 281	60 029	61 789	63 562	65 347	67 146	68 957
Mokoena J I	45 697	44 592	45 968	47 429	40 527	40 585	42 065	43 560	44 970	44 270	43 584	42 914
Nthatisi GMS	73 402	74 256	75 114	75 996	76 933	77 878	79 143	80 402	81 686	82 967	81 994	81 061
Nyaphudi L J	170 687	173 441	176 254	179 150	182 091	185 048	188 175	191 313	186 544	189 718	183 672	193 675
Pretorius J C	11 770	14 187	16 632	-	-	-	2 677	5 140	-	-	-	-
Pretorius S	6 887	6 149	7 757	12 313	12 921	15 531	18 165	15 825	18 510	21 221	23 956	26 668
Rasoeu	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584	584
Soqaga V S	8 072	7 721	7 369	7 369	6 667	6 315	6 315	5 613	5 261	4 910	4 559	4 207
Van Der Ross KE	8 103	9 064	10 036	11 066	12 105	13 153	14 211	15 278	13 715	12 162	10 618	9 083
Viviers BJ	4 574	3 431	(1 307)	1 396	796	901	1 300	1 081	3 397	1 198	348	1 099
Tsoleli SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	39	-	-	-
Nhlapo N A	-	-	-	-	-	1 844	3 135	4 445	5 768	7 104	6 229	5 368
Total	**887 488**	**904 820**	**919 409**	**932 006**	**943 072**	**970 830**	**983 551**	**1 017 228**	**1 023 152**	**1 045 961**	**1 028 439**	**1 031 220**

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Group

Appendix B to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003

			Quarterly Receipts				Quarterly Expenditure				Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act
Name of grants	**Name of organ of state/municipal entity**	**Vote**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Yes/No**
Finance Management grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	2 000 000	-	-	91 800	71 400	61 200	1 514 900	Yes
Fuel levy	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	147 881 000	147 881 000	147 881 000	-	110 910 750	110 910 750	110 910 750	110 910 750	Yes
Urban Settlements Development Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	148 571 000	-	317 040 000	-	44 756 043	98 903 204	72 130 815	249 820 938	Yes
		Vote 5 - Community and Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	9 512 045	4 117 048	7 930 073	
		Vote 6 - Planning and Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	856 240	9 689 144	7 858 350	34 650 669	
		Vote 7 - Planning and Rural Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	537 786	6 128 809	
		Vote 8 - Roads and Transport	-	-	-	-	442 643	4 878 063	1 526 701	69 002 660	
		Vote 9 - Water and sanitation	-	-	-	-	38 880 467	75 549 343	47 730 930	111 575 421	
		Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	4 576 693	(725 391)	10 360 000	20 533 307	
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	85 500 000	115 701 000	31 743 000	-	18 385 178	48 501 357	39 951 469	77 095 126	Yes
		Vote 6 - Planning and Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	(6 071 774)	21 387 774	10 718 259	59 566 321	
		Vote 8 - Roads and Transport	-	-	-	-	1 572 140	7 097 823	5 436 185	8 504 536	
		Vote 9 - Water and sanitation	-	-	-	-	3 142 892	19 745 661	4 219 458	14 422 866	
		Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	19 741 920	270 099	19 577 567	(5 398 597)	
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	460 000	827 000	552 000	-	137 609	547 282	604 550	549 559	Yes
Department of Sports, Arts and Culture - Admin Libraries Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	4 000 000	-	196 769	2 579 062	202 609	Yes
		Vote 5 - Community and Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	826 893	202 609	
		Vote 11 - Public Safety and Security	-	-	-	-	-	196 769	1 752 170	-	
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	17 554 000	13 982 000	8 506 000	(2 000 000)	1 754 169	6 840 184	9 760 784	21 686 863	Yes
		Vote 9 - Water and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 471 531	
		Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	1 754 169	6 840 184	9 760 784	9 215 332	
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant	National	Vote 7 - Planning and Rural Development	2 000 000	6 000 000	2 000 000	-	-	-	1 366 226	2 960 521	Yes
Public Transport Network Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	90 673 000	-	77 013 000	-	15 001 132	21 705 297	15 636 383	21 975 233	Yes
		Vote 1 - Office of the CM	-	-	-	-	10 250	12 211	10 032	9 928	
		Vote 8 - Roads and Transport	-	-	-	-	14 990 882	21 693 086	15 626 351	21 690 435	
		Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274 870	
Human Settlements Provincial Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384 543	Yes
		Vote 8 - Roads and Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 385	
		Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 158	
Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant	National	Vote 3 - Corporate Services	2 595 596	(1 162 819)	40 000	2 047 755	89 385	639 433	481 607	149 940	Yes
		Vote 3 - Corporate Services	-	-	-	-	89 385	639 433	481 607	93 330	
		Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 610	

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Group

Appendix B to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003 (continued)

			Quarterly Receipts				Quarterly Expenditure				Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act
Name of grants	**Name of organ of state/municipal entity**	**Vote**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**	**Yes/No**
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	National	Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	-	-	625 444	11 368 006	Yes
		Vote 8 - Roads and Transport	-	-	-	-	39 714	-	625 444	10 725 712	
		Vote 10 - Municipal General	-	-	-	-	(39 714)	-	-	642 295	